The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,997 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
CATHAY	2863	500	S. Asshdown	FRIDAY. 20th May.
MSUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
LBOKHARA	3914	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
—ASSAM	3011	500	W. ... Wheler	TUESDAY. 7th June
LSURAT	3142	50	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
MAUSTRALIA..	3951	60	H. F. Beacon	21st "
LCLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
—NIZAM	3742	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
LBENGAL	4559	800	V. H. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3,00	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	on or About
RAVENNA ...	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA	3239	600	W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3561	600	A. C. Laggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

PARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 525, " 550.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa
R. RUBATTINO	5,00	800	..... 1st June.	27th July
GIAVA	4,000	650	.....25th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	.....10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Si ga. o c.

PASSENGERS WITH A SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO...	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

HUNGARIAN

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Leave Bombay on or about
POSEIDON .....G. Doncich		4600	650	1st June.
TITANIA ..... S. Mersa		12 0	600	7th "
BERENICE .....C. Sbutega		3500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

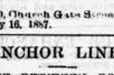
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 99, Church Gate Street,
Bom y. May 16, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3900	600	Capt. G. G. Hoby.	25th May.
s.s. VICTORIA.....	3920	600	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
s.s. NUBIA	3900	600	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th "
s.s. ASIA	3120	450	Capt. J. Harris	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 24th, 1887. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE s. s. "ANJER HEAD" will sail as above on the 19th instant. Has Accommodation for Six First Class Passengers. Fare Rs. 325.

For further particulars,

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th May 1887.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

* PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many worthless, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co. and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Stores prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from Messrs. King & Co., Bombay, or King, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, May 13th 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mahreis, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 16 1887. Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, Mazagon, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marsh Bill and Saunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1300 TONS of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under the separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's Conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (One-fifth), on Wednesday, the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 1,000 or the tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colineries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jabloshkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious Smoke.
Rs. 2-12 per box.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

THE "NEW DISTRICT TRAVELLING COMPANION," consisting of well finished Knife, Fork, and Spoon, all fitted with Folding Ivory Handles, Strong Steel Corkscrew, Pepper and Salt Mufineers, Drinking Cup, &c., complete in Solid Leather Sling Case. Rs. 13-8, nett.

THE "SHIKAR COMPANION," consisting of Best Quality Electro-Plated Pint Size Beaker, (gilt inside), Knife, Fork and Spoon, in Ivory Folding Handles, (Spoon and Fork, Electro-Plated) Pepper and Salt Mufineers, all complete in Solid Leather Sling case. Rs. 37-8, nett.

Ditto ditto without case. Rs. 32-8, nett.

The same as above, but with two Best Quality Electro-Plated Pint Size Beakers (gilt inside), complete in Solid Leather Sling Case. Rs. 54.

Ditto ditto without case. Rs. 40.

THE "ARMY AND NAVY CUPS," in Best Quality Electro-Plate, consisting of two Pint Size Tumblers and Reversible Sherry and Champagne Glass, complete in Solid Leather Sling Case. Rs. 31-8.

Ditto ditto without case. Rs. 27.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE "JUBILEE" PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

IN Best Quality Morocco Leather, size 16½ by 13, to take 36 Cabinet size and 2 Panel size Photographs, with splendid Panel Photograph, size 12 by 7, of "H. M. The Queen-Empress." Rs. 45.

In Best Quality Morocco Leather, size 16½ by 13 to take 44 Cabinet size, and 4 Panel size Photographs, with Splendid Panel Photograph, size 12 by 7, of "H. M. The Queen-Empress." Rs. 54.

In Best Quality Dark Grained Russian Leather, size 16½ by 13, gilt lined, gilt clasps, &c., to take 44 Cabinet size, and 4 Panel size Photographs, with splendid Panel Photograph, size 12 by 7, of "H. M. The Queen-Empress." Rs. 80.

Photograph Albums in a great variety of new designs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FANS.

FANS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Plain White Satin Fans, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches long, from Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 17 each.
Plain Black Satin Fans, 14, 15 and 16 inches long, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18.
Light Coloured Fancy Fans, handsomely ornamented and painted, 14 inches long, from Rs. 15 to 29.
Dark Coloured Fancy Fans, handsomely painted, &c., &c., 14 inches long, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
The New "Gauze" Fans, in a great variety of new designs, from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 32.
Black Lace Fans, very pretty, 15 inches long, Rs. 13-8 each.
Black Crape Fans, suitable for Mourning, Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS.
42 in. by 23 in. .....Re. 1 12 each.
46 in. by 24 in. .....Rs. 2 4 "
39 in. by 23 in. .....Re. 1 0 "

LINEN DAMASK TOWELS.
40 in. by 26 in. .....Re. 1 12 each.

LINEN DIAPER TOWELS.
Rs. 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

LINEN DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In piece containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND CO.,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,	BOMBAY,
East Street	43, Esplanade Road.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes an fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on MONDAY, the 30th day of May 1887, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts made up to 31st March 1887.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the next year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
MUCUNDRAO CASSINATH,
for Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 13th May 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of new PAY and PENSION OFFICES, &c., Fort, Bombay, and

II. EXTENSIONS to BOILER HOUSE, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

1. Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 3, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

2. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 19th May 1887, when they will be opened.

3. The amount of Earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 respectively, and the amount of Deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

4. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay, and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, respectively.

5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 3rd May 1887.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled the "Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of DE LANCEY MCDOUGALL GLEIG, late Captain in her Majesty's Bombay Army, European deceased who died at Bombay on the 8th day of October 1886 and Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 30th day of April 1887 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted Attorneys of William Scott, one of the Executors named in the said Will (for his use and benefit and limited until he and Alexander Cameron Gleig or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road within the Fort of Bombay in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 30th day of June 1887, as after that date the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said William Scott as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1887.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES

LAUBENHEIM.	HOCHHEIM.	JOHANNISBERG.	FINE MOSELLE.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.	Fine, full flavour.
Bottles.....Rs. 18 0 } Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 25 0 } Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 44 0 } Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 33 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. " 10 0 } cash.	Half Bottles. " 13 8 } cash.	Half Bottles. " 23 8 } cash.	Half Bottles. " 18 0 } cash.
GEISENHEIM.	NIERSTEIN.	SPARKLING WINES.	SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.	Very soft and good bouquet.	Superior Hock. Delicate flavour & bouquet.	Very fragrant.
Bottles.....Rs. 21 0 } Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 28 0 } Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 27 0 } Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 37 0 } Per doz.
Half bottles. " 11 8 } cash.	Half Bottles. " 15 0 } cash.	Half Bottles. " 20 0 } cash.	Half Bottles. " 21 0 } cash.
STEINWEIN.	LIEBFRAUMILCH.	FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.	FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural. Glass Jugs...Rs. 27 per doz. cash.	A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	The very finest wine of its kind.	Very rich, delicious bouquet.
	Bottles.....Rs. 34 0 } Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 15 0 } Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz.
	Half Bottles. " 18 0 } cash.	Half Bottles. " 21 0 } cash.	Half Bottles. " 24 0 } cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"SUPERIOR"— WATERPROOF SEASON 87
RELIABLE SEAMS AND PROOFING— CLOTHING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture, Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments including

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS. Stylish, Light and Durable..... } from Rs. 24 0
Thoroughly covering the Dress, Pretty Neutral Tints in the new Electric Cloth. }

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, BOMBAY.

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DRAW your special attention to their Dispensing Department, now under the personal supervision of a thoroughly qualified English Chemist of many years' experience in the best London and Provincial Houses, whose business it is to check all Medicines despatched from the Pharmacy and to analyse and examine all Drugs and Chemicals so as to insure the absolute purity and genuineness of the same before manipulation.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, respectfully solicit a portion of your custom for this particular branch of their Business, feeling sure that it will give entire satisfaction.

We stock the latest inventions in Surgical Instruments and Appliances, the newest Patent Medicines and Perfumery, the most recently improved Druggists' Sundries, and a carefully selected stock of

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THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

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THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 675

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THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... " 1,250

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Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half Hoop	Claw-set	Rings	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Sapphire
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Increase of Capital by Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE Shareholders of the above Company having, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 21st April, sanctioned an increase of the Capital of the Company from 5 to 10 Lakhs by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and decided that applications for the same be invited simultaneously from the present Shareholders and the general public, reserving only priority of allotment to the former, NOTICE is hereby given that information regarding the terms on which the new Shares are to be issued will be furnished on application to

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON.

LADY EGERTON and I have stayed in this Hotel for a week and were very satisfied with the attention and management.
22nd January, 1887.

This Hotel is I think the best in Bombay. The Manager and the Servants are very obliging and attentive.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
Chief Commissioner, C. P.
28th November, 1886.

COLONEL BADDOCK.

A Comfortable Hotel and the Manager always obliging. The new Rooms are cool and clean.
10th November, 1886.

SPECIALITIES FOR EVENING WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE have a specially choice selection of the following goods manufactured to our special order, neat and new designs for present season, comprising :—

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE CASKET which is to contain the ADDRESS to be presented by the Corporation of Bombay to HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS, will be on view at the Corporation Hall, Municipal Office, from this day from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., until NOON of SATURDAY the 21st instant.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 17th May 1887.

LOST OR MISLAID,

1 Certificate for 400 fully paid up shares, Nos. 5301-5700, in the Kaisar-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld.
1 Ditto for 400 fully paid up shares, Nos. 5701-6100.
1 Ditto for 25 fully paid up shares, Nos. 6101-6125.

These shares stand in my name in the Transfer Books of the above Company; and the Public are cautioned against dealing in them in any way whatsoever. Any person finding them will please return them to Mr. N. S. SYMONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. I also give Notice that I have applied to the above Company for Duplicate Certificates.

F. G. SHAW.

Bombay, May 16, 1887.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following materials for POLICE UNIFORM:

1,000 yards of Turkey Red.
10,000 yards of dark blue Jaconets for turbands, 2 feet broad: each piece must be 7-14 or 21 yards long after being dyed.

Samples, with breadth of materials and price per yard distinctly marked thereon should be sent to the undersigned and it should be stated within what time from date of receipt of order the materials can be supplied. Prices should be quoted for delivery at the Akola Railway Station.

C. T. LANE, Lt.-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Amraoti, 11th May 1887.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CAIRO" arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever, and all Claims must be certified to by the Surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1887.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently imported the following goods of the Best Quality by s. s. "Berenice." The prices are exceptionally cheap, to suit every body.

BOOTS.	SHOES.	BOOTS.
of D. H. POLLOK & Co., Vienna, very durable, lasting, attractive and elegantly prepared at Cheap prices. The following is the description :—		
Gent's Best Calf Leather Double Sole Boots for Monsoon.		Rs. 8 to 10 per pair.
Gent's Best Calf Leather Lace Boots		Rs. 6-8 to 14 per pair.
" Best Calf Leather Open Button Boots.		
" Best Calf Leather Elastic Boots.		
" Best Derby Boots, Patent Soles.		
" Best Kid & Calf Leather, Open Button Boots.		
" Best Kid & Calf Leather Lace Boots.		
" Best Patent Leather Elastic Shoes.		
" Best Patent Leather Lace Shoes.		

WATERPROOF COATS FOR MONSOON.

Gent's Mackintosh Waterproof Cloaks		Rs. 23 to 25 per each.
Gent's Black, Brown and Grey Waterproof Coats	"	15 to 18 "
Gent's Grey and Brown Cashmere Waterproof Coats	"	15 "
Gent's Olive Color Cashmere Waterproof Coats	"	18 to 20 "
Gent's Slate Color Waterproof Coats, Light in Weight	"	9 to 10 "
Gent's White Waterproof Suits, used by Railway employes	"	10 to 12 per suit
White Waterproof Sheets with Warm Linings	"	8 to 12 per each.
Steel Trunks of small and large sizes	"	10 to 16 "

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i. e. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.

29, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 269 of 1885.

MERWANJEE COWASJEE MOTISHA of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in a Bungalow No. 54, situate at Naigaum, without the Fort of Bombay ..... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

KHAKEE ADUT TALUBAI, widow of ISMAIL ADUT NOORBAI widow of ADUT MANOCK KHAN, KHAN MAHOMED KHAKEE and ABDOOLA KHAKEE of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitants, residing in a house No. 2, at Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Row, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... *Defendants.*

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of September 1885, it was ordered and decreed amongst other things that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees seven thousand with interest thereon at the rate of ten-and-a-half rupees per annum from the 9th day of November 1884 till payment or realization and the taxed costs Rupees five hundred and fifty-two and annas fifteen of this suit, and it was further ordered that in default of the said Defendants paying to the Plaintiff such principal, interest and costs the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the mortgaged premises in the said decree mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house in the Fort of Bombay, commonly known as Merwanjee's hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1331 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 7 in the registration subdistrict of Mandvee, and bounded on the East by the house of Yeshai Ijibai, on the West by the house of Laljee Lachs, on the North by the said Cumban Bawai Row, and on the South by the Mosque of Esrail and house of Khatree Ramsum Nao. Revenue payable to Government in respect of the said land is Rupees five annas five and pies seven only.

And whereas default has been made by the Defendants in such payment as aforesaid.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Saturday 18th day of June 1887, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Decree put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and will not reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants in the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

(1) Claim of the Collector of Bombay for ground-rent for the year 1885-86	Rs.	5 5 7
Warrant fee		1 0 0
	Rs.	6 5 7

(2) Claim of Harivulabhdas Balgovandas for Rupees twenty-two thousand and six hundred or thereabouts due under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd December 1883, and made between the said Defendants of the one part and the said Harivulabhdas Balgovandas of the other part and a Decree of the High Court of Bombay, dated 8th July 1886, made in suit No. 203 of 1886.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises or the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff and Defendants have permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale, provided that if default be made by the purchaser he shall be at liberty to set off the amount due to him under the said decree or a portion thereof against the purchase money.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of May 1887.

DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BOMONJEE and HORMUSJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for every description of work will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... "	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... "	0 10
Gunpowder ..... "	0 10
Souchong ..... "	0 6

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 80 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect

A LIFE ASSURANCE.

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Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims

ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

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OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,

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DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

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AND

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the [illegible] Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

EURASIAN CLERK WANTED, who can write from dictation. Address, stating Reference, &c., to "B." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COME AND SEE the Large and Varied Stock of Tin Trunks and Tin Boxes, suitable for travelling, from Rs. 1-8. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY the 6th June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

WANTED, a good size PONY or GALLOWAY, must be perfectly quiet in harness and good paces. Address C. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Mango, Vanilla, Raspberry and Cherries; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor, Rooms on the Second-Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, via Naini Tal.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Chestnut Arab HORSE, 8 years old, stands 14·2. Quiet in saddle and harness, Rs. 200. Also a Set of Black Single HARNESS, by Badham, Pile and Co., Ld., Rs. 60. Apply to "B. F.," care of this paper.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE'S increasing sale is the most conclusive evidence of the great superiority they enjoy over all others. Further proofs are yet being afforded by the great success they obtain at the various exhibitions in all the quarters of the globe. Prices from Rs. 50. 10 per cent. discount for cash. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers, Continental Seeds and Garden Tools in great variety.—PALEKAR and Co., Bombay.

CAVALRY SWARMS. By Lieut.-Colonel G. Hogg, Commandant, Poona Horse. To be had at THACKER'S. Price Rs. 2.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

IF you wish to have a real good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WHITE WAISTCOATS, Rs. 3 each, Guaranteed Fit and Workmanship.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Tailors and Habit Makers, Church Gate Street.

NOW READY—Part II, MURRAY'S AVIFAUNA of British India and its Dependencies (Illustrated). Price Rs. 7.—Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

NOW READY.—No. I. of the INDIAN ANNALS and MAGAZINE of NATURAL SCIENCE, by JAMES A. MURRAY. Price Rs. 1-4.—Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATCH.—Unsurpassable Sterling Silver Keyless Lever, for Gentlemen, Rs. 45 cash. Ladies' Handsome Keyless Gold Watch, Rs. 50 cash. KANNY & Co.—Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for private parties to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the harbour. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart Row.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back, Solid, in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for al kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article on other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,

58, Shoe Lane, Cha-terhouse Street, London, E. C ade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,

Bombay, Poona and Bryculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort (first floor), opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and French-polished teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, neat crockery and glass ware, China and fancy table ornaments and flower vases, Brussels, Cambay and Hyderabad carpets, oleographs, lallmade coir matting, &c., the property of Captain W. H. ROTHWELL, the same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea service, best plated cruet stand, tea and coffee service, soup tureen, oval and round waiters, bread basket, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks with ease, table cutlery, furniture such as dining table in 4 pieces, drawing room, pier, side, oval, dressing and washhand tables, carved sideboard, bedsteads, drawing room suite, wood furniture, such as a set of teakwood oval dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, marble top round centre table with spring glass, marble top round table, pier, side, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, reclining chairs and Madras pattern arm and cane-without arm chairs, ornament stand, hatstand with mirror glass, single and double screens, iron and teakwood cots, cane-seated chairs, cheval glass, dressing glass, reclining couch, bentwood chairs, veranda bench, towel horses, tripod stands, camp cots, handsome flower vases, bracket ornaments, oleographs, a few light carpets, bath and dispensa room Brussel's and Cambay water filter, a musical box playing 8 airs, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Messrs. COLLYER and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., the valuable effects of the late Capt. A. L. D. POWER, consisting of best electroplated entree dishes, by Elkington, spoons and forks by Mappin, nut crackers, muffineers, ice-pitchers, cruet stand, knives and forks, fish slice, fine specimen glasses and milk jug, opera glasses, table ornaments, drawing instruments, silk scarfs and puggrees, shawls, table covers, pictures water colors, revolving clock, inlaid chess board and lady's work table combined, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator General—

A plated ice pitcher and one metal watch, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. E. UTTING.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale,

Under instructions from the Executor of the will of the late Mrs. PAGE, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, (1st floor) on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., household furniture, consisting of round, writing, dining, dressing and washhand tables, sideboard, hatstand, easy, folding and arm and without arm chairs, bookshelf, mantle shelf, single and double towel horses, dressing glasses, teapoys, table and hanging lamps, glassware, crockery, plated cruet frame, spoons and forks, knives, bath and dispensa requisites.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Ex. s.s. Verona.

3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coat, trousers and suits, consisting of check, worsted suiting, homespun fancy cloth worsted suiting, light fancy worsted, light thin check, worsted dahlia and indigo blue solid fine corks, light check fancy suiting, striped worsted light check worsted, light solid and check cork, fine corks, twill overcoating, check suiting, fancy silk diagonal, black fancy wool-back woaded solid fine corks, twill, woaded black solid fine corks, twill, indigo blue, fine corks, twill fancy stripe, worsted light grey twill, light mix twill, drab, Cambridge and Oxford twill tweed, black corks, worsted black diagonal.

The pieces, which are about 10 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view,

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Fore Road, at No. 4, May, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps &c., the property of W. PRITCHARD, ESQ.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and property will be in view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Crushna Futta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gulam Hoosein Parpia the undermentioned valuable landed property, *i.e.*:—

All that piece of fazendaree ground belonging to Manockjee Merwanjee, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Doongri Street, otherwise called Chinch Bunder, and known as Doongri Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Gulam Hoosein Parpia and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under new street Nos. 611-613, and Ward No. 3692, standing in the name of the said Gulam Hoosein Parpia, containing by admeasurement 17 feet and 3 inches in breadth on the west side thereof and 16 feet 8 inches in breadth on the east side thereof and 29 feet in length, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Doongri Street or Chinch Bunder Fish Row aforesaid, on the north by the house of Jooma Musjid, and on the south by the house of Mariambi, daughter of Moolla Ismail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 418 of 1885.

Gunputrao Hurry and Chintamon Bhicooba ..... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Succaram Vithul Dhondoo Succaram, Shantavan Vithal, and Vesanbai, wife of Succaram, Vithul Shantaram, Ramrao Moroba, Vusuntrao Moroba, Shunker Anundrao, Ramabai, widow of Moro Vinoba, Radhabai, widow of Bhicooo Vinoba, Doorgabai, widow of Anundrao Bhicoo and Oomabai, widow of Hurri Vins ..... *Defendants.*

In pursuance of directions contained in the Decree made herein on the 15th day of March, 1887, and by order of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Mistry, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Court, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises the following valuable immovable property, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 27 and new No. 186, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 830, all which premises are situated at Breach Candy Road or Pallow Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by Bhangwady, on or towards the west by the Public Main Road called Breach Candy Road or Pallow Road, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Chandjee Mistry, and on or towards the south by the property of Shapoorjee Furdoonjee.

Applications for particulars and conditions of sale may be made to the undersigned and private offers for purchase of the property will be received by the Special Commissioner at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopall in Medows Street, Fort, any day before the sale.

The moveable property mentioned in the pleadings of the suit will be sold by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. The property consists of chandeliers, globe lamps, carpets, clocks, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 17, 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Grain Bunder, in the godown of Mr. Keswerjee Toolaidas and by his order, the undermentioned seeds on account and at the risk of Curumchud Cullyanjee.

223 bags yellow pure rapeseed, Guzerat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the following day.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases printed mulls.
2 " red-ground prints.
6 " white shirtings.
7 " white printed border saries.
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 " grey madapolams.
6 " grey T-cloth.
2 " grey dhooties.
33 cases assorted jams and jellies, in 1lb. tin.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL PRESS AND DRILLING MACHINE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned—

1 horizontal screwing oil press, of latest improvements worked by manual power with crushing machine, boiling pan and iron forge, in working order.

1 large drilling machine, of slow and fast motion with sliding slate to drill from 1 to 2½ inch diameter, nearly new and in good condition to drive with belt or manual power with its implements.

The above are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 17, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat on account of the concerned an invoice of brass and iron fourpost bedsteads with wire mattresses English single and double child's perambulator, wall brackets with mirror in velvet frame, glass door cupboards, and many other fancy articles, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Also the property of a gentleman,

1 mahogany grand pianoforte, by John Broadwood & Sons.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Ripon Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, a handsome strong built brougham, a handsome strong grey iron Arab horse, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Mrs. C. WOODMAN, changing her residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE,

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elevation, Nawab Tank Road, near Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, duplex and hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a handsome strong Arab galloway, set of harness, &c., &c., the property of A. W. LESTER Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The bungalow, with outhouses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 23 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation, and commands an excellent view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 17, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of valuable immovable properties at Mazagon (near the Bombay Defences, P. and O. Co's Dock and Nawab's Tank).

On the undermentioned days, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Tehmuras Dinshawjee Anklesaria, the executor of the last will and testament of the late Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, (deceased) (inhabitant of Broach), the following valuable landed properties :—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th May, 1887, at 2 p.m.

Secondly.—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under (I) Collector's old No. 89 Collector's New No. 11422, and new survey No. 3251, (II) Collector's old No. 86 87 88 Collector's New No. 11421 and new Survey No. 3251, (III) Collector's New No. 157, Collector's New No. 11802, old Survey No. 712, and new Survey No. 3251, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5430, Street No. 27 Street Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, all which premises are situate at Mazagon, on the east side of Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a passage forming part of the premises under description separating the same from the Dockyard of the late Ag Hajee Mahomed Rahim, on the west by the said Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by property belonging to the estate of Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor and now in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor and now vacant.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th May, 1887, at 4 p.m.

Thirdly.—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under (I) Collector's old No. 89, Collector's new No. 11422, and New Survey No. 3251, (II) Collector's old No. 87, 88, Collector's New No. 11421 New Survey 3251 (III) Collector's old No. 157, Collector's New No. 11802 old Survey No. 712 and New Survey No. 3251, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5429, street No. 25, Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, all which premises are situate and lying on the east side of Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, in the registration subdistrict formerly of Mandvie but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a passage, separating the property under description, from the Dockyard of the late Aga Hajee Mahomed Rahim, on the west by the Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road aforesaid, on the north by property belonging to the estate of Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, being the property hereinabove secondly described, and on the south by a sweeper's passage separating the property under description from the property of Mrs. Kara.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1887, at 3 p.m.

Fourthly.—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the remaining land covered by the shawl hereinafter more particularly referred to under (I) old No. 330 A. Collector's New No. 11649, old survey No. 3365 New survey No. 3366, (II) Collector's old No. 331, Collector's New No. 11653, old Survey No. 449 and New survey No. 3368, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, being one of the four compartments of a chawl or range of buildings covering the said land and certain other adjoining land in the same Street, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6871 6873, Street No. 19, Nawab Tank Road, all which premises are situate at Mazagon on the south side of the said Nawab Tank Road, otherwise Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by another of the said four compartments of the said chawl belonging to the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, being the property hereinafter fifthly described, on the west by the property belonging to Bachoobai, widow of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawala, being two of the said four compartments, on the north by the said Nawab Tank Road, and on the south by the property late of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gazdar, but now of Nowrojee Cooper, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executor of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th May 1887, at 4 p.m.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, admeasuring about 121 square yard registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under (I) old No. 330 A., Collector's New No. 11649, old survey No. 450 New survey No. 3365, (II) Collector's old No. 331, Collector's New No. 11655, old survey No. 449 and New survey No. 3368, together with the dwelling house standing thereon (being one of the four compartments of the said chawl, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6871, 6873, Street No. 19, Nawab Tank Road, all which premises are situate at Mazagon on the south side of Nawab Tank Road (otherwise Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by property belonging to one of the Roman Catholic churches of Mazagon, on the west by another of the said compartments of the said chawl and belonging to the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor being the property hereinabove fourthly described, on the north by the said Nawab Tank Road and on the south by the property late of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gazdar but now of Nowrojee Cooper and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executor of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee and Co., Solicitors at their office, No 28, Rampart Row, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Strangers' Lines, Esplanade, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of F. B. STEVENSON, the same comprises plain glassware, dinner service, tea service, fine cut glass plates, tea-cup and saucers, plated biscuit box, teapot, cruet stand, round waiter, spoons and forks, table cutlery, Cuddalore handmade, bedsteads and black wood furniture, such as a set of teakwood oval dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, marble top round centre table with spring glass, marble top round table, pier, side, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, reclining chairs and Madras pattern arm and cane-without arm chairs, ornament stand, hatstand with mirror glass, single and double screens, iron and teakwood cots, cane-seated chairs, cheval glass, dressing glass, reclining couch, bentwood chairs, veranda bench, towel horses, tripod stands, camp cots, handsome flower vases, bracket ornaments, oleographs, a few light carpets, bath and dispensa room, Brussel's and Cambay water filter, a musical box playing 8 airs, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF BOATS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder—

1 new jolly boat complete.
1 large boat, 40 feet long, with new sail and mast.

The boats can be seen at Apollo Bunder near Mr. Gatt's house.

SALE of valuable landed property on the Ripon Road, near Byculla.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts, together with the pucka and part-storied bungalow and out-house standing thereon, situate near Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed under No. 79, and bounded on the east by the property of Currimbhoy Ebramjee, on the west by the bungalow of Vullibhoy Mahomedbhoy, on the north by the vacant ground of Esrael, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Au

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Assam (s), from Venice. Yesterday:—Tockwith (s), from Middlesbro'; St. Albans (s), Newport; Cairo (s), Hull; and Heros (barque), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Archimede (s), Genoa.

POLO.—There will be no game this evening.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 7th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 29,038 in receipts.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients last month was 4,380, of whom 850 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 152.

REPORTED THEFT.—Jeewajee Essajee, living in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police, that his godown on the Carnac Road was broken into on Saturday night, and property consisting of gold ornaments, to the value of Rs. 310, had been stolen.

LOST.—Dullubdas Vullubdas, living at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, reported to the police that on Saturday night last, he dropped a silver watch, No. 3038, by Wilson and Grant, valued at Rs. 65, with a brass chain attached, somewhere between his house and the Bazaar Gate Garden.

THE GUJARATI DNYAN PRASARAK MANDLI.—The eighth lecture of the season will be delivered under the auspices of the above society at the Framjee Cowasji Institute at 6 o'clock this evening, by Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, Acting Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, on "A Study of Flowers." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams and microscopical demonstrations. The lecture is open to the public.

RAILWAY DETENTION.—The down train, due at Poona at 7-30 on Sunday morning, was delayed at Kharkalla for two hours, owing to an accident to a goods train, by which two wagons and a brake van were derailed. The station master at Kharkalla, and Mr. Scott, of the traffic department, G. I. P. Railway, were indefatigable in rendering assistance, and succeeded in getting the derailed vehicles lifted, thus enabling the down passenger, and the mail train to Bombay, to proceed earlier than was anticipated.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Buader this evening, commence at 6 o'clock:—

Grand March ...Tannhauser .....Wagner
Medley .....Scotch .....Cavallini
Waltz .....Douce Souvenance.....Waldteufel
Mazurka .....Entre Nous .....Faust
Galop.....Sans Facon .....Hitz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Samabai, a girl aged 6 years. The deceased lived with her parents at Samaul Street. On Sunday evening, while carrying a naked oil lamp, the child accidentally set fire to her clothes, and was severely burnt about the body before any help arrived. She was removed to the hospital where she died at about midnight. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo child, aged 18 months, named Rama Dugrao, the son of a labourer. On Sunday evening, deceased went up to a low window on the second floor of the house in which his parents lived as Dungree Street, and climbed over the railings. Falling out on to the road, a height of about 24 feet, before the mother had time to catch him, he sustained a fracture to his skull, from the effects of which he died about five hours after admission into hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFTS.—Mahomed Murka was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver watch, valued Rs. 18, the property of Ebraim Mahomed, on Friday last. The complainant said that on the afternoon in question, while he was lying asleep at the Mustan Durga with the watch in his cap near him, the accused came along, picked up the watch, and was about to leave the place, when he was arrested by complainant's brother, who witnessed the transaction and handed him over to the police. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEVING LADS.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged Ramburah Gividin and four other native boys, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing grain from a godown. Mr. Guider stated that the lads were well known to the police, and they had been for some time in the habit of stealing grain from godowns without being caught. On Monday night, however, they were seen in a gully at a window cutting open some bags stored near it, and catching the falling grain in pieces of cloth. The owner of the grain was informed, and he, Inspector Guider, went to the place and arrested the lads. Pleading guilty, three of the boys being old offenders, were sent to the Reformatory, and two were discharged.

ROBBING A CHILD OF AN ORNAMENT.—Tatia Sudoba, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 6, from the child of one Cassina, woman, living at Cammatteepoora 7th Lane, on Sunday night last. The child was lying asleep with its mother on the verandah of her house facing the street, when the accused was observed to remove the silver anklets from the child and to make off with them. A cry of "thief, thief," was raised, and he was arrested by a policeman, doing duty in that locality, with the stolen property in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLES IN BOMBAY.

ARREST OF "MORTON" THE PLANTER.

MR. J. A. MORTON, for whose apprehension Mr. Crawley-Boevey had granted a warrant on Saturday, was arrested by Superintendent McDermott yesterday morning at Sholapore. The circumstances attending Morton's visit to Bombay, and his ingenious mode of exit from the hot-bed he had raised around him, by an unprecedented—at least in the criminal annals of Bombay—daring and reckless swindles have already been detailed in yesterday's *Gazette*. Further particulars show that the arrangements for his subsequent conduct were planned to a nicety, and but for the vigilance of the police officer and the merest accident, the bold planter might have evaded all pursuit and carried on his little games in "fresh fields and pastures new." Morton, or rather, as he has confessed it, James Arther Cookburn, it appears from admissions made by himself and his sister, is an indigo planter, and had been till 1885 the manager of a plantation in Tirhoot. From there, as he states, he was obliged to leave, owing to the owner taking on himself the management, and since that time, and about eighteen months ago, he has been doing nothing. In him the police appear to recognize an old friend who has been long looked for, and who had been carrying on systematic frauds wherever and whenever he found his neighbours willing and ready to trust him. It is stated that he has been in the habit of touring and residing at Government *dak* bungalows, from whence he ever succeeded in decamping and leaving unpaid bills which had assumed big dimensions, notwithstanding that his sojourns were short. On one occasion, however, he had reckoned without his host, and was promptly arrested on a warrant, but owing to the timely assistance of Miss Cookburn, his sister and the variable companion, who raised the money, no further steps were taken. This mode of life rendered his habits of necessity somewhat migratory, and the two turned their steps to this city. Here playing again upon too confiding tradesmen, he lived the life of a gentleman, with a show of substantiality with nothing but meagre expectations. Some friendly societies to back them. Leaving the English Hotel in the manner he did on Saturday morning, at half-past seven, Cockburn left by the Poona passenger train, but merely taking a ticket for a station but two away from the terminus, viz., Byculla. However, with the same ticket, he continued his journey to Dadur, where he picked his sister and the luggage up, she having previously purchased their fares to Poona. The fugitive couple arrived at Poona in the afternoon, and remained on the station till the Raichore mail arrived at eight o'clock. The remnants of their money then took them to Sholapore, where they perforce stayed till Cockburn could by some happy mode raise the funds to carry them to Madras. He was not long in doing this, for leaving the name of the Assistant Collector, he called on Mr. Cappel, and re-telling the tale which failed to get him money in Bombay, the Collector willingly lent him Rs. 30 for the purpose of enabling a poor girl to be sent to her parents in Australia. This was quite a windfall, and after having immediately replenished the inner-man, and with brandy an empty flask, one of the momentoes he had taken from Rose and Co., in a fitful bustle Cockburn at once bought tickets for Madras. This was Sunday evening, and as no train passed through for the Southern Presidency till next morning, he tried his utmost, as time was now everything to him, to persuade the station master to allow him to go on in a mixed train which was shortly to leave. This request was refused, and Cockburn was forced to stay till next day. Early yesterday morning, just as the train for which he had waited so long, steamed into the station, Cockburn emerged from the waiting room and made his way to his carriage, but to his surprise he recognised, as he passed a second class compartment, Superintendent McDermott, who had, though handicapped by twelve hours, followed with all speed. The recognition was mutual, but on hasty meeting resulted, as Cockburn appeared to have suddenly recollected something of value he had left behind in the waiting room, and for which place he hurried. The Bombay Police officer was just as quick, and captured his captive, who had barely reached the exit from the waiting room, producing, as he did so, his authority for disturbing his peace. Cockburn was terror-stricken, and the bold front which he had retained all during his sojourn here shrunk into shamefacedness. He made no resistence, and quietly remained in custody till the Raichore mail on its way to Bombay passed through an hour later. Miss Cockburn submissively followed her brother, and gave every assistance she could in confessing and preparing for the journey back. None of the goods which had been obtained from the various shops were damaged, except when on inspection, and the owners were identifying the wares they had so readily parted with, it was found that the first's name had been torn from half-a-dozen shirts bought from Messrs. Asquith, Lord and Whitemore, but this, Miss Cookburn explained, was merely done to allow her brother writing his name before sending them to the *dhobie* Cockburn, whose arrest was due to the tact and dexterity of Mr. Superintendent McDermott, was during the course of yesterday afternoon placed before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and formally remanded till to-day. So far he appears to have made up his mind that for some time at least he will have to seek an asylum in one of the Government establishments, for his fraud, he admitted, was too palpable to allow of any defence being urged on his behalf.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE *Bombay Samachar* exhorts the natives to celebrate with due *eclat* the 18th of May, being the anniversary of the day on which the famous resolution on local self-government was issued by the Government of Lord Ripon. The day is observed as a holiday in a few towns. But that is not enough. It should be celebrated throughout India with universal rejoicings, as a token of our respect and affection for one who has conferred the blessings of local self-government upon the people of this country. In the opinion of the writer, it does not speak well for the natives that they should allow such a day to pass by without making any demonstrations of joy and gratitude.

BENGAL.

THE CARTRIDGE EXPLOSION CASE.—The adjourned hearing, touching the death of two Native lads from the explosion of condemned cartridges, which they had picked up in the street outside the premises of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, was concluded on Thursday at the coroner's Court. Mr. H. N. Gladstone was examined, and stated that one of the three bearers employed by the firm had been ordered by him to collect together all the condemned cartridges, and to dispose of them to some ammunition dealers in the bazaar, and keep the money they brought for himself. In the event of the cartridges proving unsaleable, he was ordered to bury them, or throw them into the water. To the jury Mr. Gladstone stated that two of the bearers were old servants of the firm, and had ample knowledge of the dangers in connection with cartridges. He could not say why his order was not carried out. His idea was that it was laziness that led to the cartridges being thrown out along with the rubbish from the office. At the request of the jury, Urjoon, bearer, was recalled. At first, he obstinately made statements contrary to the evidence given by Mr. Gladstone, but ultimately he admitted the orders he had received in respect of cartridges. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of the two lads was due to the accidental explosion of the cartridges, and that Urjoon, bearer, been guilty of culpable carelessness in dealing with dangerous materials. The bearer will be charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A SNAKE STORY FROM MADRAS

A CORRESPONDENT sends the subjoined account of the eating propensities of a common green tree-snake to the *Madras Mail*:—"I have had in my possession for the last three months a large specimen of the common green tree-snake (*Passerita mycterizans.*) Up till to-day he has persistently refused food of any kind, so that he must latterly have felt somewhat 'peckish'. Confined along with him in the same cage was an example—about eighteen inches in length—of the pretty green-striped snake (*Tropidonotus stolatus*) so common in our compounds during the wet season. A number of live frogs having been placed in the cage, the two snakes simultaneously seized hold of one of these, the tree-snake taking hold of the head and the smaller snake held on to one of the hind legs. In a very short time their noses met or the unfortunate amphibian. The small snake now appeared to see that he had gone too far, and a wicked look in the eye of his opponent probably made him sensible of his danger. At any rate he made violent efforts to disgorge his share of the spoils bounded, but the slight backward inclination of his teeth appeared to prevent a successful withdrawal. A few gulps more, and both the frog and the head of the *Tropidonotus* had passed into the mouth of the tree-snake. Then began a battle short and furious. The little fellow coiled his body several times around the neck of his opponent, and made a gallant attempt to strangle him. But in vain. The tree-snake prevailed! Slowly but surely his body commenced its downward journey, and in about five minutes an elongated swelling in the stomachic region of *Passerita* indicated the last resting-place of the two victims. Although the fact is well-known that certain snakes*e, e.g.*, the *Hamadryad*, habitually feed on other snakes; yet I do not think that instances of a harmless snake accidently swallowing another can be of common occurrence."

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, APRIL 29)

WAR OFFICE, 27TH APRIL, 1887.

3rd Hussars, Lieut H B Patton-Bethune to be Capt, vice R C Freeman, retired.

5th Lancers, Lieut F Ayrton to be Capt, vice J Sinclair, resigned.

9th Lancers, Lieut C St C Cameron to be Capt, vice E B McInnes, promoted Major on half-pay.

Gentleman Cadet H E Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut C St C Cameron.

13th Hussars Qm and Hony Capt F Lewis retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

18th Hussars, Lieut E C P Curzon, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Capt, vice G H T Van Notten Pole, retired.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut A H Thistlethwayte to be Capt, vice George F H, Lord Raglan, retired.

Lieut L E H Cecil, from the 4th Battn, the Bedfordshire Regit, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut A H Thistlethwayte.

Coldstream Guards, Lieut the Hon H Amherst, Regimental Adjt, to be Capt, to complete Establ.

Lieut E R Wigram resigns his Commission.

Supernumerary Lieut H C Surtees to be Lieut vice E R Wigram.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regit), Capt Archibald J J Ross has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), Supernumerary Major J R Beckett to be Major, vice J H C Clarke, retired.

The King's (Liverpool Regt), Supernumerary Major T B Hunfrey to be Major, vice H T Granger, retired.

Second Lieut H W Codrington, from the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut G Tidy, resigned.

The Norfolk Regt, Lieut-Col and Col C J C Roberts, having completed four years' service in command of a battalion to be placed on half-pay.

The Bedfordshire Regt, Lieut F C Boehmer has been seconded for service as Adjt of the Madras Railway Volunteers.

The Royal Irish Regt, Lieut A I Wilson to be Capt, to complete estabt, in succession to Col J M Toppin, retired.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieut Col and Col R F Williamson has been appointed to command a Battalion.

Lieut B H Philips to be Capt to complete Estabt, in succession to Col J Williamson, retired.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Supernumerary Major J W F Buxton to be Major, vice F Coffey, retired.

Lieut W C Woollett to be Capt, in succession to Major J WF Buxton, who holds an extra regimental appointment.

The Worcestershire Regt, Lieut Col E Carrington has been appointed to command a Battalion.

Lieut G C Stobart to be Capt, to complete Estabt, in succession to Col F C Ruxton, placed on half-pay.

The East Lancashire Regt, Capt C F H Madhurst has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

Lieut C Haynes has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

The Border Regt, Lieut Sp Mitchell, Adjt, resigns his Commission.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Supernumerary Lieut A J Bethell to be Lieut, vice H E Wilbraham, promoted.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), Supernumerary Capt H L Smith-Dorrien to be Capt, in succession to Major C E Thompson, appointed an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt), Lieut-Col and Col R J J Stewart retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Capt St G J Rathborne has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The King's (Shrophire Light Infantry), Lieut C G H Sitwell to be Capt, vice C T Dawkins, seconded for service on the Staff.

1st West India Regt, Gentleman Cadet H Hadley, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice E F Rainey, transferre to the 2nd West India Regt.

2nd West India Regt, Secon Lieut E F Rainey, from the 1st West India Regt, to the Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut J C Barton, promoted.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, The name of the Depy Assist Commissary-Genl who was permitted to resign his Commission in the Gazette of 12th April, 1887, is John Samuel Nevell, and not Mevill, as therein staced.

Menical Staff, Surgn Major W J Wilson, MD, to be Bgde Surgn, vice W Chefry, granted retired pay. Snrgn-Major John Croker is granted retiree pay.

Ordnance Store Dept Depy Commissary-Genl of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Col H A Russell, CB, having completed seven years' service in that rank, to be placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Commissary-Genl of Ordnance and honorary rank of Colonel.

Army Pay Dept, Lieut R F M F M Syngo, the Highland Light Infy, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt in the Army.

Veterinary Dept, The undermentioned Vety-Surgns to be Vety Surgns, First Class D C Pallin and J A Nunn.

MEMORANDA.

Genl Sir R O Bright KCB, retires on retired pay.

The undermentioned Lieut Colls to be Colonels: C H Ewart, and W E Chambers, and E B, Bengal Staff Corps; and W O Foord, Mad Staff Corps.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. A. Wisher, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 29th April. The following is the list of passengers:

FROM SUEZ.—Miss Smith

FROM LONDON.

Mr F H Todd — Mr Macdonald
Lieut Witham — Mrs Chapman
Mrs Crawley-Boevey and child

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr and Mrs J J B A Ennes and 2 Infants — Mr and Mrs A S Fernandes and 2 Infants
Mr N de Carnado

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs G J Moore — Mr Gell

FROM ADEN.—Mr Todhunter

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 22ND TO 29TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, by special authorization from the Pope, visited the Monastery of the Grande Chartreuse on Saturday. Her Majesty will return to Windsor to-night.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a levée at St. James's Palace on Monday.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday was present at a dinner given by the members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the anniversary of the Order.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Mr. A. Balfour and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the debate on the second reading of the Irish Land Law Bill was resumed by the Duke of Argyll, who condemned the alliance between Mr. Gladstone and the Parnellites. Lord Kimberley replied, and the debate was continued by Lords Selborne, Herschell, Howth, Erne, Granville, Cowper, and the Duke of Abercorn. The debate was closed by Lord Salisbury, and the second reading was agreed to. On Monday, on the motion for second reading of the Land Transfer Bill, Lord Arundell of Wardour moved an adverse amendment, but after a debate of some duration the original motion was agreed to. On Tuesday the sitting was of brief duration. Last night, after a long debate on a private Bill, the Tithe Rent Charge Bill was read a second time, and a motion for its reference to a Select Committee was after much discussion withdrawn. The Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, an opposing amendment by Lord Denman being negatived.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Lord Hartington explained that the accusations he had made against some of the Irish members were based on the uncontradicted statements published by *The Times*. Mr. Dillon said these statements were not admitted, and he cited facts with a view to refute them. Various subjects were then discussed. On Monday, the Budget resolutions were considered. Mr. Gladstone objected to local subventions and to the reduction of the Sinking Fund. Lord R. Churchill deprecated the reduction of the tobacco duty, and maintained that the charges for military and naval purposes might judiciously be lessened. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to these objections, and the discussion was continued for some hours, and eventually all the resolutions were agreed to. On Tuesday the House went into Committee on the Irish Crimes Bill. Mr. Reid moved an amendment to defer proceeding with the Committee until the Land Bill was before the House. The debate was continued during the whole of the sitting and was resumed on Wednesday, and again last night, when, after some preliminary discussions on private Bills, it occupied the House for many hours.

The polling at Taunton on Saturday resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, the Hon. A. P. Allsopp, brother of the late member, now Lord Hindlip, by a majority of 536 over his Gladstonian opponent, Mr. Maddox.

At the meeting of the Colonial Conference on Tuesday the Marquis of Salisbury was present, and made a statement of the views of the Government concerning New Hebrides and the French *recidivists* in new Caledonia.

Lord Kinnaird, who was for many years M.P. for Perth, died on Tuesday, in the 73rd year of his age.

The deaths are also announced of Sir John Mellor, formerly a Judge of the Queen's Bench, aged 78; and of Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, late M.P. for Limerick County, aged 60.

Lord Rosebery, as President of the Glasgow Liberal Association, made a speech in opposition to the Irish Crimes Bill.

A meeting was held on Saturday at Toynbee Hall, at which a statement was made of the work done by the University settlement in East London. Addresses in support of the movement were delivered by the Marquis of Ripon, the Rev. Dr. Butler, Mr. Bryce, M.P., and others.

The Rev. A. G. Jackson, Chaplain at the Philanthropic Farm at Redhill, committed suicide on Saturday.

There is a great scarcity of water on the Yorkshire Wolds.

Snow fell on Monday in North Wales and again on Tuesday, as also in the Midland Counties of England.

The arrest of a French Commissary at Pagny on a German warrant has excited grave anxiety in Paris. The German explanation is that M. Schnaebelé was an active agent in promoting discontent in Alsace, and he was arrested on German soil. The French version does not admit the latter fact, but the German Government has declared that if any act contrary to international comity can be shown reparation will be made. In the meantime the Paris journals recommend calmness, and in their articles set a praiseworthy example. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have agreed as regard the difficulty as one that will easily be settled and as not likely to lead to dangerous results. It is now believed that M. Schnaebelé will be released, but that probably some understanding will be come to for his removal from the Lorraine frontier.

The Russian proposal that the Porte should appoint a Regent of Bulgaria, who, accompanied by Turkish and Russian Commissioners, should proceed to Sofia and there convoke the Sobranje, who should elect a Prince, has been declined by the Porte. It is expected that the Turkish Circular to the Powers will, after undergoing modifications, be shortly forwarded.

The military activity in Montenegro has caused anxiety at Constantinople, but the Turkish Minister at Vienna has reported that Austria has adopted measure to prevent any danger ensuing therefrom. The Turkish military force in Macedonia has, however, been greatly increased.

It has been ascertained that the explosion at Sofia a few nights since was caused by a dynamite bomb being thrown against the house of Colonel Popoff, the Military Commandant. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, accompanied by a Mr. Casey, is now in St. Petersburg.

The German Government has resolved to expend 320 million marks in strengthening the defences of the Empire, and credit of 172 millions required from the Reichstag is, therefore, but an instalment of the entire amount.

The Ghilzai insurrection against the Ameer of Afghanistan is reported to be extending, but the alleged defeat of the Ameer's troops has been denied. It is reported also that Yakoob Khan, who is in Russian territory, is taking an active part in fomenting disturbances.

The British Government has appointed a commission to deal with claims for losse alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the British occupation of Burma. French claims are very large, but it is not expected that the substantial demands will exceed 30 lakhs of rupees.

The Canadian House of Commons, by 135 votes to 47, passed resolutions condemning the Irish Crimes Bill now before the British House of Commons.

Preparations are beginning for the Presidential campaign in the United States. Mr. Cleveland is stated to have declined re-nomination, but his friends intend to bring him forward as a candidate.

The Swazis are preparing to resist expected attacks from the Boers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting the teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

RUKHMABAI'S CASE.

THE *Times* publishes the following letter bearing the signature R. H. P.—the initials of Mr. Justice Pinhey—on Rukhmabai's case:—

The case of Rukhmabai continues to excite the interest of the British public, and the letter which appears in the columns of the *Times* to-day, under the well-known initials "F. M. M.," induces me to offer this contribution to the discussion of the subject, because what I have to say supports the view taken by "F. M. M.," and I have special knowledge of the case. The notices of the case which have hitherto appeared in the public prints are, I think, misleading because incomplete. For instance, from the notices of the case, which appeared lately in the leading articles of the *Times*, your readers have probably arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Justice Pinhey, before whom the case was first tried, dismissed the suit simply because he sympathized with Rukhmabai, and considered that it would be a monstrous hardship to compel a young woman of 22 years of age, and of cultivated taste and possessed of many intellectual gifts and acquirements, who had gone through the ceremony of marriage without her consent during her infancy, to go and live with her husband, an ignorant journeyman carpenter, against her will, in order that the marriage might be consummated. The newspaper reading public probably have no idea that Mr. Justice Pinhey delivered a judgment of some length, in which he considered the provisions both of Hindoo law and of English law applicable to the case, and gave his reasons for considering that under neither law was the plaintiff entitled to a decree. The public seem to think that the judgment of the Court of First Instance was based on sentiment only, and that it was only when the case was brought before the Appellate Court, when Mr Justice Pinhey's judment was reversed, that law was really applied to the case. I should like to dispel this illusion; for not only had Mr. Justice Pinhey a good deal to say on the law of the case, but the grounds on which he proceeded to dispose of the case are in effect the same as those stated in a more colloquial form by "F.M.M.," and are those on which the case will be argued before the Privy Council, if (as is probable) the case is appealed to England.

Dealing with the case under Hindoo law, Mr. Justice Pinhey pointed out that under Hindoo law a case such as this could not have come before the King—that is, before the civil Court—but before the caste, and that the caste decided that Rukhmabai ought to go and live with her husband, it would only proceed to enforce its decision by ecclesiastical censures and penalties, such as excommunication and the like. As the parties to the case are Hindoos, who are entitled to have their own law administered to them, this would have been conclusive of the case if it had not been for the action of the English Courts in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights. The English Courts, however, have of late years taken upon themselves to deal withsuits for the restitution of conjugal rights between Hindoos and the practice has prevailed too long for the local Courts in India now to refuse to recognize them. But as these suits are as between Hindoos the creation of English law, Mr. Justice Pinhey, in considering the case under English law, held that he was not bound to carry the practice of the Court further than he could find precedent for doing. He pointed out that the case of Rukhmabai was not really one for the restitution of conjugal rights as ordinarily understood, but for the completion of the contract of marriage to which she had never given her consent by compelling her to go to her husband to have the marriage consummated. He also pointed out that no Court either in England or in India has gone the length of ordering a virgin wife to go and live with her husband, and finding no precedent for the order which he was asked to make, he refused to make such a precedent. Then Mr. Justice Pinhey went on to point out that the remedy sought, if to be enforced by imprisonment, was even in England, where suits for the restitution of conjugal rights were of older origin, a discredited one, that in a late case in England (that of Mrs. Weldon) the Court had refused to imprison a recusant husband who would not obey the mandate of the Court requiring him to go and live with his wife; and that, even still, the English Legislature had by statute done away with imprisonment as a mode for enforcing a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. The result, of course, is that under the view of the law applicable to this case taken by the Appeal Court Rukhmabai, a Hindoo lady, is declared subject to the provisions of the English law of procedure in a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, and to imprisonment under the provisions of the Indian Code of Civil Procedure in the certain event of her refusing to go and live with her husband in obedience to the decree of the Court, and that she does not get the benefit of the statutory relief without which the rigour of these decrees in England has been found to be intolerable.

The above statement will, I conceive, throw new light on the case of the unfortunate Rukhmabai and give the British public further reason for extending to her its sympathy.

To carry on the history of the case. The plaintiff, Dadaji, brought the case before the Court of Appeal in Bombay, and that Court held that by taking cognizance of suits for the restitution of conjugal rights the Court had assumed to itself the jurisdiction formerly exercised by the caste, and was bound to give such relief as was the logical consequence of the exercise of such jurisdiction. The Appeal Court therefore reversed Mr. Justice Pinhey's decree and remanded the case to the Court of First Instance for disposal on its merits, as the case had been stopped by the Judge at the first trial so soon as to the defence being gone into.

Intermediately, Mr Justice Pinhey had left India and so the case was called on before Mr. Justice Farran, in order that the case for the defence might be considered. The defence pleaded by Rukhmabai was that her husband, Dadaji, was in bad health and too poor to maintain her. In dismissing the suit at the first hearing Mr. Justice Pinhey had noticed that this defence, even if supported by evidence was no defence, and that a poor man was as much entitled to the companionship of his wife as a rich one. Consequently, no evidence was led for the defence before Mr. Justice Farran, and that learned Judge, as a matter of course, gave effect to the judgment of the Appeal Court by decreeing that Rukhmabai should go to her husband.

Rukhmabai has now filed an appeal against Mr. Justice Farran's decree in the Appeal Court in Bombay as a necessary preliminary to bringing the case before the Judicial-Committee of the Privy Council. The Appeal Court in Bombay will, of course, reject the appeal, as there are no new facts in the case in addition to those which were before the Court when it reversed Mr. Justice Pinhey's decree. As soon as the formal decree of the Appeal Court in Bombay is given, an appeal will be made to the Privy Council.

Rukhmabai has but small means. They are wholly insufficient to meet the costs of an appeal to England. Europeans and natives have joined in raising subscriptions in Bombay to enable Rukhmabai to bring her case before the final Court of Appeal in England. Many in England have professed sympathy for her. What will they do?

DHULEEP SINGH IN RUSSIA.

SOME further light has been thrown upon two mysterious personages whose presence in Russia has been recently attracting attention. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says:—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and a gentleman calling himself Patrick Casey are still at Moscow, where they have received several visits from M. Katkoff. In St. Petersburg both seemed to be gentlemen of means, and spent money freely in the Hotel de l'Europe during their two days' stay. In Moscow the Sikh chieftain condescends to play the *role* of a native servant, but is too proud to play that part consistently. I have very good reason to believe that the Russian Government have acted with perfect loyalty in the matter; but there is mystery attached to Patrick Casey, which will have to be cleared up. He is the Irreconcileable of that name, I doubt; but it is an undoubted fact that he entered Russia, and has stayed so far in St. Petersburg and Moscow without having a passport. I think they will find they have made a bootless journey.

In regard to the presence and doings of Dhuleep Singh and his friend Patrick Casey in Russia, a distinction (the correspondent just quoted says in a later telegram) must be made between the attitude of the Emperor and M. de Giers on the one side and M. Katkoff and the Muscovites on the other. "Those well qualified to judge are convinced of complete loyalty on the part of the ostensible Government; and if it is a fact that the Maharajah's advances were repelled eighteen months ago, since which time no encouragement has been given to him, But absolute Government involves absolute responsibility, and if the Moscow journalist who unseats Ministers just as easily as Warwick uncrowned kings sets the constituted authorities at defiance and the latter must answer for the results and bear the blame. Dhuleep is an enemy to the British Government, but he travels with a genuine diamond which Katkoff likes to see. Hence to interview him as he has done repeatedly no open objection can be raised; but the same cannot be said about Patrick Casey, and it would be interesting to have an answer to the following questions:—Why was this person allowed to enter Russia without a passport, contrary to the stringent regulations which Russian Ministers themselves declare must not be relaxed on any pretence whatever? Why was he allowed to stay at the Hotel de l'Europe in St. Petersburg without a passport, without the intervention on his behalf of the British Consulate or the Embassy, he openly boasting indeed of being able to do without them? Finally, why did the Moscow police receive orders not to molest these mysterious travellers, who were visited soon after their arrival by M. Katkoff? M. de Giers avowedly did not even know of their arrival. From whom then did the police at St. Petersburg and Moscow receive their instructions to make so extraordinary an exception, altogether without precedent, in favour of the person calling himself Mr. Patrik Casey, have already stated my disbelief in his identity with the Irish Irreconcileable of that name. Indeed, no one coming here and calling himself Patrick Casey is likely to be that gentleman; but the facts remain, and it would certainly seem to be the interest, if not the duty, of the Russian Government to offer some explanation. Now that their whereabouts and intentions are known, it is not likely that they will be able to do much harm. Their further movements, with or without passports, will not pass unnoticed; and it is certainly incumbent on the Russian Government, while the Afghan Commissioners are negotiating an honourable settlement of the vexed frontier question, to see that its own regulations are not relaxed in favour of those who are manifestly conspiring against legitimate British interests in Afghanistan and India.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

THE *Standard* has reason to believe that in one important point the deliberations of the delegates to the Colonial Conference have been successful. The chief feature of the Colonial Office programme, it says, related to the question of defence, and this subject has been exhaustively debated. When the delegates assembled in London about three weeks since they found themselves confronted with the proposition put forward on behalf of the Home Government some time ago by Admiral Tryon. The first Lord of the Admiralty invited the Conference to provide an annual subvention of £153,000 for the maintenance on a war footing of a new squadron of "cruiser-catchers" to be permanently retained in Australian waters, and to act as an adjunct to the ordinary naval squadron, both fleets being under the control of the Admiral on the station. The capital outlay on this squadron, which was estimated at £600,000, was to be provided by the imperial authorities, who, however, looked to the Colonial Governments to make a further provision, estimated at 5 per cent. on the capital cost, in order to provide for deterioration. This would have swollen the colonial responsibility to £184,000 on a war footing, and about £120,000 in time of peace. In the discussions on the subject which ensued, three of the colonies renewed the objection which they had raised when Admiral Tryon originally submitted his scheme. They were opposed to the provision relating to deterioration, and the Admiralty found it necessary to modify their proposal. The new suggestion was much more liberal in its character than the previous one had been. The colonies were now asked for no more than £122,000 per annum to cover all their liabilities, whether in peace or war. This, the *Standard* believes, has been agreed to by the delegates; and there is every reason for thinking that it will be accepted by the Colonial Parliaments. The arrangement now virtually concluded with nearly double the defensive strength of the Australian station. The new fleet will comprise five vessels of the most improved *Archer* type, and two fast sea-going torpedo-boats thus supplying the most serious deficiencies pointed out by Admiral Tryon in his careful survey of the facts. Together with the question of Australian naval defence and as connected with it the Conference has discussed the fortification of two important coaling stations on the coast. The defence of King George's Sound and Thursday Island which command the eastern and western routes of trade, has been recognized by the Admiralty to be a matter of Imperial concern; but their offer of assistance has been too limited to be acceptable. The earthworks and fortifications of these two ports will cost not less than £230,000, and possibly as much as £70,000; but up to the present the imperial authorities have declined to contribute anything beyond an armament of obsolete guns. This treatment has both surprised and shocked the colonial delegates who declare themselves quite able to provide from their own stores a more than sufficient number of old muzzle-loaders. It is hoped that the outspoken irritation of the colonists will not be lost upon those home officials.

Lord Salisbury attended the sitting of the Colonial Conference on Tuesday, April 26, and made a full statement of the views and action of her Majesty's Government in respect to the negotiations with France concerning the New Hebrides and also on the recidiviste question.

LORD WOLSELEY ON OUR MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

LORD WOLSELEY was present at the annual dinner of the Press Club at the Freemasons' Tavern on Satur

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday's date make no changes in the various markets from what we have already reported.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Dec. Rs.	2,37,636
Do. do. Branches	Dec. „	12,790
Other Deposits	Inc. „	1,16,641
Government Securities	Nil. „	
Loans	Dec. „	37,698
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	1,84,110
Cash with other Banks	Inc. „	60,817
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	5,27,412

Of the 5½ lakhs reduction in the Cash Balance only 2½ lakhs is due to increased trade requirements, the remainder being caused by withdrawals from the Government Account, so that the return is but very slightly worse than the previous. Still people generally had made up their minds that it would be considerably better, and to that extent there is a certain amount of disappointment and consequent firmness. In other respects, however, money is not dearer, and outside the rate for short loans is not over 6 per cent as compared with the Bank minimum of 8 per cent per annum.

EXCHANGE.—We opened this morning at the closing rates of Saturday, but with firm accounts from Calcutta, the favourable return of the Bank of Bombay, as noted above, and a total absence of demand for remittance, the Banks advanced both their buying and selling rates during the day by 1-32d. per rupee. For future delivery a similar rise has taken place, Credits for the last two Mails of this month being now 1s. 4 15-16d., and for June delivery 1s. 4 29-32d. Bank demand for the end of May is obtainable at 1s 4¾d., for June at 1s. 4 23-32d. and 11-16d., for July at 1s. 4⅝., August 1s. 4 9-16d., for September 1s 4½d. For this Mail closing rates are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
France, 3 months' sight ...	1·782 to 1·79	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm, not to say strong, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 97, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 101.

SHARES.—The market is closed owing to the death of a leading native merchant.

COTTON is nominally unaltered in price, and would have been fairly steady in tone, but for a desire to re-sell Dholleras, which have been arriving very freely within the past few days. Exporters are not operating save for small odd and end parcels, and the Mills are not so keen as they were, their purchases being reported as 800 bales of Wudwan and Dholleras at Rs. 181 to Rs. 192; 700 bales Bengals at Rs. 144 to Rs. 147; 200 bales Veravul at Rs. 168 to Rs. 175; and 200 bales Compta at Rs 163 to Rs. 164 per candy. The official quotations are :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	146	142	136	25th May.
Karanja	...	...	...	194	Ready.
Akola	...	205	195	...	do
Sheaganm	...	205	195	...	do
Khamgaum	...	206	198	...	do
Julgaum	...	193	186	...	do
Bhownagger	215	202	194	...	do
Dholleras { up-con.	215	202	194	...	do
Wudwan { pressed					
Broach	...	...	228	...	do
Sawginned Dharwar	...	...	201	...	do
Western	...	...	189	...	do.

WHEAT tends quieter in the matter of tone, but prices are not quotably lower, certainly not for ready parcels. Shippers have not bought largely, but there has been a good deal of business done between natives, and we hear of White Delhi having been cancelled at Rs. 4-6-6 and Rs. 4-7 per cwt., while Red has changed hands at Rs. 4-3 per cwt. For Fine Pessy we should call the quotation Rs. 4-9 per cwt.

In SEEDS we have not heard of any business of note, and prices are nominally unchanged.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were :—

Cotton	21,930 bales.
Wheat	37,929 cwt.
Linseed	17,370 „
Rapeseed	9,965 „
Gingelly	2,861 „

FREIGHTS may be called quiet but unchanged. The s.s. St. Albans is reported to have been fixed for U.K. or Continent, May loading, at £1-5. For Liverpool ready the quotation now is £1-5, and for early June half £1-2-6 half £1-3-9. Continental ports all round, May loading, are £1-5 per ton.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following on the Cotton market :—

The market closes steady, with an inclination towards revived activity and a renewed upward movement. Whether the inclination will be carried out or not depends upon the action of spinners. If they buy freely the market will promptly advance; but if they continue their late cautious style of business prices cannot gain very much. The conduct of spinners will be influenced solely by the state of trade in Manchester. Of late that has been very slow and unsatisfactory, and if it continues so Cotton will remain quiet. Prices may advance a little owing to operations of speculators, but the rise would only be temporary. It is generally believed, however, that an active business would be forthcoming in Manchester; and it is the prevalence of this opinion that has led to a little more activity at the close of the current week.

Aside from the general situation, some doubts have been expressed about the accuracy of the *Financial Chronicle's* account of the crop movements so far this season, and attention has been drawn to certain discrepancies in the statements published in previous seasons. The season, however, the *Chronicle's* figures are more than confirmed by those of the National Cotton Exchange. The *Chronicle* gives the overland movement up to the end of March this season as 720,000 bales, including the deliveries to Canada; while the Exchange gives a total of 742,000 bales—namely, Northern spinners 720,000 bales, and Canada 22,000 bales. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the total amount of cotton in sight will, in the course of a couple of weeks, reach 6,300,000 bales.

The news about the new crop is somewhat conflicting, but on the whole there is no real ground for assuming that the season has commenced badly. The crop is late, perhaps, but that does not necessarily mean that the ultimate yield will be seriously affected.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	pt.	755
Bank of Bengal ...	48,000	500	all	10 do.	86
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	20	6	do.	135
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	450-10
National Bank of India	87,320	250	all	5 pct.	105xd.
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	19,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	325
A l l a s s e e Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Bellasy S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 2	570xd
Bo.Cotton Mills	500	500	500	Rs. 25	355
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820
Barar Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	2,750	200	200	..	165
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	650
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2	575
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
City of Bombay Shares	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,350	80	80	..	600
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Gordon Mills	2,000	250	250	..	157
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	330	760
Hinguntghat Mfg Co.	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	720
Hydrabad Jutingdo.	700	1,000	50	Rs. 20	840
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	968	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,300
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	4,00	Rs. 2½	57
Jafar Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-0	40
Jewraz Shalloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1,030
Khandelah	760	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Kamaa stockaded	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3.	775
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	3,800	1,000	10	Rs. 5	129
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,700
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	630
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	100	100	Rs. 75	1,195
Managon Spinning Co	6,000	200	200	Rs. 8	1,000
Morarjee Goomdas Spinning & Weaving Mills, Gulburga	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,310
National spinning	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
Naigaum Cotton Clean	600	1,000	1,000	..	390
Ning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	60
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	5124
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 24	180
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	200	800	..	65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	680
Sipora	941	1,000	400	Rs. 0	760
Seacom S. & W. Co., seacom say Calicoes	1,00	1,00	00	..	1,500
Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 30	350
Sholapore Mills	978	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,190
Soondelee	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	640
Southern India	1,000	600	50	Rs. 12½	200
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co.	1,312	250	25	..	47
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	640
Western India S. & M. Company	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	775
Lakmidas Khimji S. & W. Co.	..	..	3,000	Rs. 40	..

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	— 4	1,100
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,10	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	325
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410xd.
Brett's Cawnpore F. Co., Ld.		200	200	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 11	107½
Colaba Press Co.		1,250	1,250	Rs. 600	565
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	17	117
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,000
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	565
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	310
Mannar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	25	..	90
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	415
new Barar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	50	Rs. 60	547½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	500	Rs. 3	375
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sir Press Co.	450	2,000	75	Rs. 7	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1220
Swadeshi Press Co. ..	300	500	500	2	550
Volkart Press Co. ..	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	— £146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ..	—	£100	—	— £161

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10	180
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150	} p.	130
Bombay Saw Mills	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.	155
Barton & Co., Ld.	73	200	165	nil.	90
Do. New issue ..	,00	00	100	Rs. 20	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..	600	..	37	10-2-3p.c.	12-5
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	800	500	500	2-3p.c.	100xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	800	500	500	11 p.c.	500xd
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,200	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	230
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,575
Bombay Municipal Bonds		62	575	Rs. 5	640
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	100
Dyslodge Printing Co	1,000	500	400	..	8
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.				..	400
Geyer & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	71
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	40	...	45
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	43,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	256	250	..	259
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	17	Rs. 36	332
Marcks & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	5	5 & 7½	104
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	2	8 p. a.	105
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs 19	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	Rs. 1	57
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	p.c.	310
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10		104
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,20	25	2		80
Thacker & Co., Ld	2,00	50	50	..	74
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,50	10	10	Rs 15	1,210
Western India Flor Mills	1,00	125	10	nil.	165
M. M. Mody & Co	...	...	200		63 175

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th May, as compared with the statement of the 7th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 7. Rs.	May 14. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities ..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,61,968	33,24,332
do. do. at Branches	17,63,132	17,51,347
Other Deposits	2,15,40,093	2,16,56,734
Post Bills	11,574	8,650
Cash Credits undrawn	7,99,530	9,32,496
	4,01,76,297	4,01,72,562
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	33,01,443	33,01,443
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	38,04,094	38,49,348
Loans, on Security of do.	66,43,094	66,80,792
Current Accounts, overdrawn ..	8,884	2,164
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,09,05,499	1,70,89,609
Stamps	28,524	28,505
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,53,225		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,75,000	3,08,225	3,08,225
Bullion	.....	2,00,247
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,31,781	4,92,598
Cash and Currency Notes	87,43,743	82,16,331
	4,01,76,297	4,01,72,562

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bagdadi, 1,104 tons, Captain A Young, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last from Bussreh, brought along with other cargo, 115 chests of opium as per orders.

THE steamer Etna, Captain Brown, arrived in Bombay the evening before last with 71,800 cases of petroleum, among other general cargo, as per order from New York.

THE steamer St Albans, Captain W S Millard, arrived in Bombay yesterday with 2,306 tons of coals from also, the ships agents in Bombay.

THE steamer Aboni, 1,414 tons, Captain P Coves, brought to Bombay on Sunday last, 2,600 tons of coals from Penarth (April 15), for the Bombay Government. The ship is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Tockwith, 1,443 tons, arrived in Bombay, under captain J Nurton, yesterday morning from Middlesbrough, which port she cleared on the 12th ultimo. She has brought in a cargo of railway plant for the G I P Ry Co. Her agents in Bombay are Messrs. Ruttonji and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 943 tons, sailed yesterday under Captain J W Skinner for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, with g general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt J S and Mrs Minter, infant and four servants, Capt and Mrs Begbie and two servants, Lt C Tritton, Mr J H Trusber, and a European nurse, for Karachi; Mr S Sala Esscopee and servant and Mr Haji Sultan and one friend,—for Bussorah; Mr Shaik Mashid, one boy and four servants, and Mr Shaik Husson Moojanee, for Bhami; and 62 deck for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Miranda ..	..	.....	A	C. Eduljee.
„ Anger Head	...	.....	A B	W &A. Graham & Co.
„ Belgravia ...	...	.....	B	W &A. Graham & Co.
„ Assam	..	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	..	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Cameron.	...	.....	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cairo	..	.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Baghdadi	...	.....	G	D. Sassoon &Co
„ Stella	..	.....	H	W.&A. Graham & Co.
„ Florence	..	.....	K	The Bombay Co
„ Kerbella.....	..	.....	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Brenda	..	.....	M	C. Eduljee.
„ Niagara	..	.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Renfew	..	.....	O	E. Latham & Co
„ Kairos.....	...	.....	P	McCulloch &Co
„ Knight of St John	...	.....	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
15	Assam (s)	Wheeler	Venice, April 29.
16	Tockwith (s).....	Nurton	Middlesbro', April 12
	St. Albans (s)	Millard	New Port, April 15.
	Cairo (s)	Hs es	Hull. April 10.
	Heros	Nakoda	Zanzibar, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Java (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Archimede (s)....	Canepa	Genoa.

The steamer Landoura, Captain Gray, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo and Galle.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday :—
S. eamer Cairo, for Hull, Antwerp, &c.
„ Bagdadi, for Marseilles and London.
„ Teddington, for Gibralter.
„ Shajehan, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
11	Nurjahan s	Mason	Bombay, April 21.
	City of Agra s	Gordon	Glasgow, April 4.
	Hydaspes s	Scrivener ..	London, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

May 11.—Steamers City of Calcutta & Clan Macpherson.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 17, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our Illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Similarity of names are new introductions. Intending Purchasers should, therefore, be careful in asking, and more especially obtaining, a Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 710.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 35.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE QUEEN'S LEATHER is Waterproof, Strong and Durable, and admirably adapted for CARRIAGE HOODS, APRONS, &c., and will be found to be of great service during the Monsoon.
SOLE IMPORTERS :
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HALLETT—BEALEY—April 26, at Cheltenham, Marmaduke James Hallett, of Scotsbam, son of the late Lieut Francis Amyat Hallett, of the 2nd European (106th) Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, to Alida Clara, daughter of the late John Bealey, Esq. of Christchurch New Zealand.

DEATHS.

DAWSON—April 24, at Acton, W. Major-Gen John Dawson, late Bengal Staff Corps, 67.
PERRINS—April 7, in the wreck of the P and O s s Tasmania, off Corsica, Charles G Perrins, Commander, R.
POPE—April 21, at Dalkeith, Mary Pauline Macka, widow of the late Peter Pope, 24th Regt Madras Native Infantry, 75.
KING-KIDD—April 26, at Paignton, Devon, Emily, widow of Kristnarav Sir con Francis Rogers, H E I C, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POGSON—May 14, at Mahim, the wife of C A Pogson, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACNAGHTEN—May 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut-Col W H y MacNaghten, C B, Commandant, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ATKINSON—STEVENSON—May 11, at St Paul's Church, Mangalore, by the Rev F N Growther, B A, George Charles Atkinson, Lieut, 3 st Regt Light Infantry, to Margarita, third daughter of Lt-Colonel Kenlis F Stevenson, Commandant, 31st L I.

DEATHS.

BARROW—May 10, at Baraouki, Oudh, Charlotte Ann wife of Major Frank Barrow, B S C, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
SMITH—May 11, at Naini Tal, Beryl Irene, the beloved child of Sophie and W Angell Smith, aged 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1887.

WE publish to-day from our London correspondent and from other sources of information abundant details of the disaster to the Tasmania. They satisfy all reasonable curiosity as to the circumstances of the wreck, and show even more fully than the accounts which we published last week how severe were the sufferings and how terrible the anxieties of the passengers on board the ill-fated steamer. But the reports are still silent as to the cause of the calamity. There is still the unexplained fact that on a clear night, in seas well known to every navigator in the Mediterranean, a ship in charge of skilled and trusted officers struck upon a reef lying within a stone's throw of a beacon. Mr. Allen, who is ready enough with theories on other points, has no theory for explaining that point of cardinal importance. It lies in a mystery which apparently will not be removed until the Board of Trade inquiry has been held, if then. The fuller information which comes to-day does, however, throw a light upon some other incidents, and we are glad to say, a more satisfactory light. After our London correspondent's interview with Mr. Richardson, a well known Bombay gentleman, and with Mr. Ker, we shall prefer to think that the charges of looting brought against some of the stewards have been made under a mistake. So, too, with the implication that some of the earlier reports seem to carry that certain of the officers were a little too anxious to take their places in the life-boat. Their presence there was a precaution which could not have been neglected without increasing the risk which the escaping passengers ran. They were the backbone of a boat's crew who without them could not have been depended upon, and in the young officer in charge, Mr. Andrews, we know that they had a guarantee that all that pluck and devotion to duty could do for their safety should be done. It would be unjust if any imputation founded upon the presence of these officers in the life boat were allowed to remain. The catastrophe brought out the best qualities of officers and passengers alike. The incapacity of the captain—if the word can be even tentatively used in speaking of so trusted and dutiful a commander—would not have been thought of but for his heroic resolution to stick to his duty when through accident he was manifestly and grievously unfit for it. But by land and sea wounded men have fought on against their fate even while death was in their face, and the world has forgotten their failure in admiration of the courageous devotion which surrounded it. Mr. Allen's suggestion of higher payment and the retirement of officers in their prime is scarcely appropriate to the case, and, as we have shown, the P. and O. Company have a good answer to it. Nothing that has been said, however, minimises the force of the strictures which have been passed, not more upon the conduct of the lascar crew than upon the policy of employing such men in so exacting a service. Mr. Allen's letter confirms, generally and in some important detail, all that we published last week on the conduct and condition of the lascars, and we fear that the apology which the Company have generously put forward in behalf of their humbler employés must be accepted with large reservations. Apart from the question of *morale*, can a European company be content to have crews made up so largely of men who, in the Mediterranean and in mid-April, die in dozens after less than twenty-four hours' exposure to cold and salt water? The accounts which are given of the arrangements for the lowering of the boats, too, are as unsati-factory as those which reached us last week. It should have been impossible for a boat to drift as soon it was launched, as that did in which Mr. Richardson escaped; just as it should have been impossible for a boat meant for the saving of life—meant therefore for hurried and emergent use—to be without rowlocks. If ever an escape was made at sea by mere chance it was in his case, and there was something seriously reprehensible in the blunder which made it possible that the apparatus of safety should so absurdly break down in the hour of danger. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade a few nights ago explained in the House of Commons the regulations as to boats in ocean-going vessels. They would seem admirable regulations if now and then they did not woefully break down in practice. "In the steamers belonging to large companies," Baron de Worms said, "it is the invariable practice to station and muster the crew at the boats regularly." And for all that the boats on a stranded ship are lowered with their canvas on, or they drift, or they are put on the water without rowlocks, or it takes an hour to work the ingenious apparatus by which they are to be launched. Evidently we need either new regulations or—what is more likely—new and better means of applying those that we have.

Our recent remarks upon the absurd overpressure in the native army in the matter of musketry instruction may appropriately be followed by a consideration of certain defects in the system of company training. Three weeks' training per company was the order originally issued eighteen months ago, and it has now apparently been increased to four; that is to say a native infantry regiment, in order to complete its annual company training, requires at this rate a period of eight months, during which time the regiment can never be paraded together as a whole without the suspension of the course. Add to this the period required for musketry, and how much time is left during the year for Commanding Officer's parades and brigade field-days? The defect in this arrangement is, we take it, two-fold. First, the course itself is too long, and, secondly, it is spread out over too extensive a period. Squadron and company training should be limited to subjects which are not usually included in the programme of an ordinary field-day, such as formations, elements of out-post duty and reconnoitring, forming advanced and rear guards, camping, bivouacking, picketing, the elements of the defence of posts, and so forth. The more advanced out-post and reconnoitring practices are far better taught when the regiment is all together. Such drills as we have indicated could be carried out in a fortnight, and if one wing of a regiment were put through its course at a time instead of a company, the whole of the instruction would be over in a month. As for the season of year, the natural time appears to be just before the brisk portion of the drill season. Jack sepoy, who very often cannot read, gets a bit rusty during the slack season, as it is very good for him that he should do, as there is no object in training him till he is stale. Then, just before the Commanding Officer gets his regiment together, squadron and wing commander take their men in hand, when they are quite fresh, and give them a good brush-up, and thus prepare them for the more extended instruction they will get on field days when the whole regiment is working together. The Commander-in-chief thus gets hold of his regiment just after all the squadron and wing instruction has been well drilled into the heads of the men, and before any fresh course has had time to knock it out. He then puts his brush on the regiment as a whole, thus further working it up; and when he has had a turn at it for a month or six weeks, it should then be in a state to be left alone for the rest of the year. There is some sense in this arrangement; time is economised, and the sepoy is not afflicted with the dread that the whole year round is to be a succession of drill seasons. Now when company and squadron drill commence in April, and drag along their tedious course of eight months, can any one for a moment suppose that much benefit accrues in the way of assistance to the Commanding Officer when he takes his regiment in hand as a whole? Let any one who instructs a wing on a subject with many details, say in April, examine those men again in November, and see how much they remember. A great deal of detail will have been forgotten, and this just at the time when the company instruction might have been a very great help to the Commanding Officer if carried out at the proper time.

The question now arises whether, even granting the arrangement recommended be a good one, it is practicable? If guard duties are very heavy and the necessities of other courses are allowed to pull against another in different directions, there may be a difficulty. We presume that some such difficulty has been found even with the two company arrangement, and that this is the reason the time for the commencement of instruction has been altered from October to April. But surely this is a matter which can be arranged if we only introduce a little flexibility into our methods. We must recollect that the native army is a long service army, and that the men have to serve twenty-one years for their pension, and if not prematurely old way hang on even up to thirty-two years. Surely some little difference may be made in the way of instruction between a young soldier, say of three or four years' service, and a veteran of long standing, who has been through several courses. There is a way out of the difficulty, and it is but an extension of a principle which is already recognised in the British Service, in which it is distinctly laid down that soldiers of seventeen years' service are exempt. All that would be necessary would be to issue an order that Commanding Officers of regiments should have discretion if there was a difficulty about duties, to excuse all men of over seven years' service. Now arises the question about fitting in as regards musketry and regimental and brigade field days. The first alteration we would suggest is that the furlough season should close on the 30th September instead of the 15th October. This would still give the sepoy six-and-a-half months' leave, and with his passage paid by Government as it now is under recent regulations, and with railways to all parts of the country, no reasonable objection could be raised. If this arrangement were carried out and brigade holidays were suspended for such portions of the regiment as were under actual musketry or company instruction—which would be no real hardship—there would be over seventy working days before the Christmas holidays commenced. So far as the Mounted Branch of the Service was concerned, this would amply suff

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Dreadnought has been ordered to remain until Sir H. Drummond Wolff is ready to leave Constantinople.

The *Standard* states that the terms of the Convention as finally submitted to the Sultan provides that the Turkish tribute shall be the first charge on the Egyptian revenue.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The *Standard* in this morning's issue states that though the sittings of the Afghan Boundary Commissioners have been suspended, all hope of a settlement of the question has not been abandoned.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE MAY 15.

At the last meeting that took place between Sir H. Drummond Wolff and the Turkish Commissioners the question of the Suez Canal was considered and it was determined that the Canal be neutralised, but that this matter be kept separate from the question of Egypt proper and that special regulations should be laid down in connection therewith.

The decisions of the Commissioners have now been submitted to the Sultan.

THE IRISH QUESTION IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, MAY 15.

A large meeting of the inhabitants of Toronto by resolution condemned the action of Mr. W. O'Brien, and expressed their full confidence in the Marquis of Lansdown. Nevertheless, O'Brien has expressed his determination to make speeches at Toronto.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The Sub-Committee to-day took up the Telegraph Department, and examined two witnesses. The examination turned chiefly on the question whether more men from the subordinate grade could not be promoted to posts of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents, so as to give them better chances of promotion and obviate the necessity of getting men from Cooper's Hill. At present the prospects of promotion in the lower grade are not nearly so good as in other departments, it appearing that men in the lower grades were often of an inferior class. The President asked whether men from Roorkee could not be substituted for those from England.

Mr. Reynolds, Officiating Director of Traffic, was of opinion that some men from England were necessary to give tone to the department, and he would rather promote from the lower grades, which numbered about 1,200 men, so as to encourage good work than import from Roorkee. Men promoted from signallers made good Assistant Superintendents. For small sub divisions there were few in the higher appointments, but as a rule they could not control their men. Natives did not like the department because of night work and the liability to be moved about.

This evidence was borne out by Mr. W. R. Brooke.

The Committee leaves Simla in the beginning of July, and stops for a fortnight at Bombay and Poona, examining Government departments. It then goes to Madras for another fortnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Homeward mails, which left Bombay the 29th April, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left London on the morning of the 12th for Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 14.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here this morning from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
6 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43½

RINDERPEST has broken out in Bangalore.

MAJOR W. SHEPHERD has been appointed Consulting Engineer to the Indian-Midland and Bengal-Nagpore Railway Companies.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF COCHIN has contributed Rs. 200 towards the maintenance of the asylum for lepers, and other poor, connected with the Roman Catholic Mission in Mangalore.

THE village of Kathlore in the Pathankot tehsil, Gurdaspore, Punjab, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. A hundred and fifty houses, the property, principally of wealthy Chowdris, were demolished.

IT now appears there is a probability of two new lines of steamers competing in the Indian trade. In addition to the White Star boats, a new line of cargo steamers is to be started by the Moss Shipping Company, of Liverpool, and their first steamer, the Osmanli, is due here on the 5th June. The Company has taken a contract for three years to carry a considerable share of the tea shipped from Calcutta at 40 shillings nett. The regular liners affiliated to the conference have met this competition by offering to carry tea at 50 shillings, with a rebate on payment of freight in London of 15 shillings, and a further return of five shillings to all who ship by their steamers throughout the season.

THE Madras Jubilee casket has just been completed, having been manufactured by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons from a design by Mr. R. F. Chisholm. The design is said to be as unique as it is artistic and beautiful, and the details, worked out with great fidelity, have merited the commendation of the designer. A prominent feature of the casket is a very beautifully modelled and well-proportioned oxidised silver elephant, standing ten inches high. The elephant is richly caparisoned with a jewelled breastplate and howdah cloth, and carries on its back a richly embossed and gilt howdah, which supports a cylindrical casket decorated with mythical three-headed cobras, and with embossed and jewelled end pieces. The whole of this, together with a finely modelled mahout in oxidised silver, is supported on a richly silver gilt base, which is seventeen inches long by ten inches broad, and is decorated with embossed corner-pieces, and set with malachite, and bears the simple inscription, "Jubilee Address from the Presidency of Madras 1887." This is again supported upon a solid slab of rosewood measuring twenty-four by fourteen inches, and the whole is enclosed in a highly polished panelled rosewood velvet lined cabinet.

A SAD accident happened at Bannoo on the 3rd instant. Some Waziri coolies had been repairing a road, using a large iron roller to consolidate the metal. They had completed their task, and were about to take the roller away, and started off with a shout, a number of men pulling at the chain. The roller was on a slight decline, two of the men slipped and the roller passed over them like a Juggernath's car, flattening them instantly.

THE present value of the Rupee, is 1s. 4d. A certain gloomy satisfaction, remarks a Punjab paper, may be obtained by tracing the "rise, decline and fall of," as Mr. Wagg would say, of that mysterious coin last year. It began 1886 with false promises of amendment at 1s. 5½d.; rising at the end of January to a round 1s. 6d. February saw it settle 6 1-32d. and 1s. 6d., and it never varied more than one-sixteenth throughout March. By May it had, after some deceptive flickerings, sank to 1s. 5½d., and two months later was a half-penny lower. In August it had reached its Nadir 1s 4 11-16d. and stayed there till the end of September, when it rose, in one generous week, rather more than three farthings; continued to rise to the lowest financial fraction under 1s. 6d., and returned in December to its original starting point. Why it fell; why it rose; and why, having risen, it was not content to stay there, are questions which the Anglo-Indian pater familias no doubtless more than once solves over the dinner table and in the newspapers. He may now review the facts of the robbery.

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta has had occasion to remark, in respect to a prosecution under the Port Rules, that an important body like the Port Commissioners should employ their solicitor to conduct the cases which come up before the Court. It could not, he thought, be expected that police inspectors, who no doubt make excellent police officers, could also do the duties of the long-robed gentlemen. It was at times a matter of surprise to him how the inspectors conducted cases so well; but it frequently happened that there were points which required the aid of a legal gentleman. Only the day before, Superintendent Robertson had a case for contravention of Port Rules, which had to be adjourned owing to a book being tendered as proof of the time the sun rose, which could not be put in simply because there was nobody to put the facts before the Court, and if his Worship had not allowed the adjournment, there might have been a miscarriage of justice.

THE Persian organ *Fars*, published in Vienna, has received an interesting communication from Herat. It announces the arrival at that town of Musa Khan, an aide-de-camp of the Ameer, to inspect the troops and arms depôts.

IT is announced from Sofia, that the police have discovered another Zankoffish plot directed against the Government, the army, and the Patriotic League. Four ex-officers of the Bulgarian army have been arrested in connection with the conspiracy.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg on good authority (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says) that the new Russian Envoy to Persia, Prince Dolgorouki, has been furnished with full instructions to treat with the Persian Government in connection with Central Asiatic affairs, and that a certain satisfaction is discernible in Russian political circles respecting the results of the Prince's mission. The object of this mission is not disguised; and it is expected that the most advantageous conditions will be obtained from the Shah's Government.

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD, president of the Irish National League of America, acting on Mr. Gladstone's suggestion in a recent letter, has sent a circular to all delegates of the League, requesting them to furnish particulars of the various meetings held in their States in opposition to the Irish Crimes Bill, giving the names of the governors, senators, congressmen, and other prominent Americans participating in them. Mr. Fitzgerald intends to transmit this information for the information of sympathizers in England.

THE following account of a recent visit to Hawarden Castle by two Welshmen has been given in a Welsh newspaper upon "unimpeachable authority":—

The visitors were promenading along Hawarden Park when they casually came across Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Herbert, who were making towards a tree in the grounds, the veteran statesman having an axe across his shoulders. They felt inquisitive about the wood-cutting capabilities of the ex-Premier, and so sidled up silently; but Mr. Gladstone saw them and motioned them to come nearer. "You are Welsh?" he queried. "Yes," was the reply. "Liberals?" "Yes." "Home Rulers?" "Yes." "Capital!" remarked Mr. Gladstone: "Wales is the most enlightened country under heaven in a political and religious sense." Mrs. Gladstone here interposed. "I think," she observed to one of the lucky and happy two, "I have seen your faces somewhere. Were you not at a political meeting at—the other day?" "Yes," said the gentleman addressed, "I had the good fortune to be the chairman." Mrs. Gladstone then informed Mr. Gladstone of the fact. Down went the axe and up came the great leader of Liberalism to shake hands. Then he returned to fell the tree, and Mrs. Gladstone continued the conversation. "He" (referring to Mr. Gladstone) "has excellent health," was her glad remark, "and he is extraordinarily cheerful in spirit. He does not for a moment doubt that he will live to again hold the reins of office; and is quite as convinced that he will be able to carry his measure and place it on the Statute Book of the country."

THE remains of Sherif Pasha reached Egypt on April 27, and were interred at Cairo amidst a great demonstration of respect.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR arrived in London on Tuesday, the 26th ult. He was received at Charing Cross Station by Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, of the India Office.

A GREAT fire has occurred at Arnaut-Keui, on the Bosphorus, causing immense damage to property. About 803 houses have been destroyed, a large number of the inhabitants being rendered homeless. Several lives are reported to have been lost.

FROM Pietermaritzburg (Natal) comes the intelligence that the Zoutpansberg district is attracting considerable attention. The whole of the district is reported rich alluvial deposits there, and farms are rapidly changing hands at £2,000 and upwards.

THE Pope has created five new bishoprics in Australasia—namely, at Grafton, Wilcannia, Sale, Port Augusta, and Christchurch (New Zealand); and also vicariates apostolic at Kimberley (Queensland), in the Fiji Islands and Melanesia, the last comprising the English portion of New Guinea.

ADVICES received in Brussels from the Congo report the safe arrival of the Emin Pasha expedition under Mr. Stanley at Banana point from Zanzibar, and his advance to Boma. The Congo Association has undertaken all possible measures to assist in victualling the expedition; and Mr Stanley speaks confidently of relieving Emin Pasha in six weeks.

THE trial of a new explosive, invented by M. Favier, formerly a French military engineer, which it is stated, may be kept and handled without danger, has been made at the well-known Belgian quarries of Quenast. Half a kilogramme sufficed to dislodge a rock of about sixteen cubic metres. If what is reported is to be believed, this is the most powerful explosive yet invented.

REPORTS have reached Vienna that in St. Petersburg revolutionary proclamations have been distributed in all the streets during the night. They are signed by the executive committee, and threaten death to the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and the police officials, as well as to the judges, if a single one of the persons accused of being implicated in the attempt of the 13th of March should be sentenced to death or executed.

THE South Australian elections are now completed. The majority of the members returned are in favour of protection, the payment of members, and an increase on the land tax. It is expected that the Government, while abandoning the property tax, will read just the leasing of Crown lands for pastoral runs, create Civil Service and railway boards, and abolish exemptions from the land and income taxes.

MDME. PATTI has entered into an engagement with Mr. Abbey to make a South American tour, commencing in April next year. She is to receive a thousand pounds for each performance, and her expenses will be paid. Mdme. Patti will give a farewell performance in New York on the 14th of May. The receipts for the six performances which have just taken place have amounted to 72,200 dols.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLEN, M.P., has been compelled to go abroad on medical advice owing to the dangerous state of his eyesight. It will be remembered the honourable and gallant gentleman received a blow on one of his eyes from a stone during the election of 1885, while he was being escorted home to Blackwell, on the occasion of his victory over Sir George Elliot, and it is this contusion which is now giving him so much trouble.

INFORMATION has been received of the massacre of six Englishmen by the New Guinea islanders. Among those killed was a young man named Harkin belonging to Cleator Moor, who left Cumberland fourteen months ago. Harkin was engaged with a Mr. Craig and four others in pearl-fishing off Jouanette Island, on the coast of New Guinea, the vessel being anchored a short distance from the beach. Harkin and the master were keeping the look-out while the others were busy searching for shells, when they were surprised by a number of natives, who shot Mr. Craig and Harkin, and after despatching the rest of the crew seized the vessel.

DESTRUCTIVE tornadoes are reported from Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and Arkansas. In Vernon County, Missouri, five persons were killed and eleven injured, thirty houses being destroyed, the hail-stones doing much damage. Prescott, Kansas, was completely destroyed, seventeen persons being killed and twenty injured. Clarksville, Arkansas, was seriously damaged, six persons being killed and thirty injured. Fifty persons were injured in Linn County, Kansas. Further fatalities and injuries are reported from other places. A destructive hail-storm has occurred in Bolivar County, Mississippi, killing live stock and causing injury to many negroes.

THE members of the diplomatic Corps at Tangier have received a circular vindicating the Sultan's right to cut the submarine cable, a misunderstanding having arisen respecting the conditions laid down. The foreign representatives had unanimously agreed that telegraphic communication should not be extended beyond Tangier. The Sultan limits his permission to the laying of the Gibraltar cable, thus precluding the possibility of laying Spanish or French cables and creating a British monopoly. This plan the Sultan believes will destroy the unanimity of the foreign Envoys, and thus furnish him with a pretext for suppressing the cable.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

INTERVIEWS WITH PASSENGERS: PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

IF I do not entirely fulfil the promise I made last week to send you special detailed narratives of the above calamity, the fault is not mine. I have taken the trouble to see several of the passengers who were on board the Tasmania when she foundered, but they one and all excused themselves on the ground that Mr. George W. Allen's letter to the *Standard* had completely exhausted the subject. Although I tried my best to overcome their modesty, I could not succeed. However, in conversation I learned some things that are not mentioned by the proprietor of the *Pioneer*.

Among the passengers was a Bombay gentleman well-known to many of your readers, Mr. W. Richardson, of Messrs. Wallace and Co., who was returning to England for good. I saw Mr. Richardson at his office in the City yesterday, and asked him about a somewhat exciting adventure which I had heard he had passed through. It appears that some time after the vessel struck a boat was seen to be drifting away. It was some thirty or forty yards off, and Mr. Richardson, being as good a swimmer as he is a tennis player, immediately jumped into the water and overtook the fugitive boat. To scramble into it was the work of a moment, but judge of Mr. Richardson's surprise, and the disappointment of the passengers who were anxiously watching his movements, to find that although the boat contained oars, there were no rowlocks to be found. What was Mr. Richardson to do? The boat was being carried by the wind and the waves in the direction of the shore, and if he reached land safely he might be able to return with assistance to his fellow-passengers. If he left the boat and swam back to the ship he would further risk his own life and not benefit anybody else. Accordingly, he decided to remain.

A gentleman of high position in the P. and O. Company told me that information had reached him to the effect that Dr. H. W. Powell, surgeon of the Tasmania (whose conduct is so highly praised by three lady correspondents of the *Standard*) swam after the boat and towed it back to the vessel. This is a mistake. I asked Mr. Richardson, "Did the doctor follow you and tow the boat back?" He said "No, but some one—I do not know who—swam towards me, but was drowned." It is evident that the individual who so bravely met his death was apparently one of the poor Lascars, who some persons may think have not received altogether fair treatment from Mr. Allen and others. I sent you a telegram describing the sensation caused by the appearance of Mr. Allen's narrative, which, from a literary point of view at all events, deserves all that has been said in its praise. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that it has "seldom or never read a more graphic and thrilling account of a shipwreck," and says that the story is "told with a modesty and a power which Mr. Clark Russell may envy." The *St. James's Gazette* styles it "a very graphic account," and both papers for once agreed in thinking that the P. and O. Company could not afford to pass over such charges in silence. The official reply, signed by Mr. A. M. Bethune, secretary of the Company, appeared the next morning, and has been generally accepted as far as it goes.

Without waiting for the publication of the Company's reply to the grave accusations brought against them, I went to see the leading officials in Leadenhall Street myself. Mr. Tait, formerly Superintendent of the Company in Bombay, and now of the head office, kindly introduced me to Mr. Barnes, the managing director, who very courteously offered to give me all the information in his power. Mr. Allen in his letter uses this expression: "The Company must pay men more and retire them in their prime." I directed Mr. Barnes's attention to this sentence, which may be said to contain the *gravamen* of the indictment. His reply was almost identical with that set forth in Mr. Bethune's letter, *viz.*, that Captain Perrins—not Perrin, as he is called by Mr. Allen—was 53 years of age (I believe he actually was only 52); whatever in the engineers department. Then of course came the great struggle to get the boats off, and through some cause or other they were not all available. I do not refer to those on the port side, which, of course, were smashed by the vessel heeling over. Two of what I may call the starboard boats were of no use whatever."

"Will you explain why they were of no use?"

"I cannot exactly say. One of the stewards told me that they were lowered without the plugs being in them and with the canvas covering. They were smashed. It seemed a long time before the life-boat was launched. The delay partly arose through the davits on which the boats hung having been slung round the previous day in anticipation of rough weather—always to be looked for in the Mediterranean—and to the peculiar position of the ship rendering it difficult to lower them into the water. Strange to say, Mr. John Griffiths, of Bombay, and I were watching the operation of slinging the boats over the deck, and we remarked that if anything happened to the steamer it would be no easy task to launch the boats. The second class passengers, including one or two women, lost no time in jumping into the boats nearest to their saloon forward without troubling themselves about the women and children on board."

"Can you tell me who those second class passengers were?"

"Chiefly engineers from Egypt. There was one hoary-headed missionary among them, who declined to come back when requested."

"Were they English?"

"Yes, fine strapping fellows who might have been a great deal of use if they had stayed on board. As for the first-class passengers their conduct could not have been better. I cannot give you exact details about getting off the boats, as most of this time I was looking after my wife. Heavy seas were continually coming over us and we were drenched to the skin. Captain Perrins very soon after the vessel grounded received a tremendous blow on the face, somebody said from an oar, but I did not see it. He had an open wound on his cheek bone."

"You have read what Mr. Allen has said in his letter to the *Standard* about the Captain? What is your opinion?"

"Well he seemed completely dazed and incapable of realizing the situation."

"Can you explain yourself more fully?"

"Well, he tried to command. He gave orders, but did not seem to second them in a vigorous sort of way. He ought to have made those second class passengers come back."

"How could he have done that? Would they have obeyed his command?"

"Yes, I think so if he had threatened them with a revolver. Mr. Watkins, the chief officer, was the man who took the situation in at once. His energy and courage throughout were admirable."

"But is it not the chief officer's business to direct the subordinate officers as to what they should do?"

"Well, I am not a nautical man, but I should say that the captain assumes the sole command in circumstances of this kind. Mr Watkins practically took command of the vessel, and superintended the lowering of the boats and the handing down of the ladies and children; but if the first-class passengers had not co-operated with him in the manner they did, there would have been the utmost confusion. The fact that not even a single infant was lost, and that all the ladies, except two, who insisted on staying behind with their husbands, were got safely into the boat shows that the arrangements were good. I only know personally about the launching of the life-boats. I was occupied in trying to get some blankets and clothes for the ladies on the bridge, who had at the first moment of danger rushed from their cabin without thinking of garments. The last to get into the life-boat were Mrs. Bliss, wife of the Salt Commissioner of Madras, and my wife, who was very reluctant to go, and would I believe have remained if I had not threatened to throw her overboard. 'I am sure the vessel is going to the bottom,' she said, 'and we may as well die together.' We saw with a heavy heart the boat push off and we watched her till she was out of sight. The sea was running very rapidly, and it was not long before the boat which contained those who were Tasmania as soon as they had landed the ladies, and they had no desire to save their own skins at the expense of others.

As to the cause of the lamentable disaster, I think from all I hear that the official inquiry shortly to be held will show that Captain Perrins set his course in the ordinary way, and that an excessive set in the current produced by the wind drove the vessel upon the reef. Captain Perrins may have been guilty of an error of judgment, but that is the worst that can be said against him. So far from showing any negligence he was on the bridge half an hour before the disaster happened, and the officer he left on watch was as competent in the matter of seamanship as himself. It may perhaps interest some of your readers to know that the late Captain Perrins was a brother of one of the members of the London staff of the Bombay Gas Company, for whom as well as the rest of the family much sympathy will be felt by all who have had the pleasure of the deceased commander's acquaintance.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, who managed to save £100, spent the whole of it in providing clothing and necessaries for the ladies.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Since writing the above, I have had an interview with Mr. Ker, of Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, and formerly of Bombay, who has given me the following very interesting narrative:—

"It is a somewhat singular fact," said Mr. Ker, "that my wife the night before the disaster had a sort of presentiment that something untoward was about to occur. She had been playing whist with other ladies to whom she complained of feeling very nervous. I was on the deck smoking at the time, and when I turned in about eleven o'clock, she was in a restless, nervous and somewhat desponding state. 'I do wish we were off this steamer,' she said: adding, 'what a pity we did not go by way of Brindisi.' I had to pacify her by saying that we should be in Marseilles the next day, and in Paris the day after. I awoke about one o'clock and found her in a still more nervous condition. She had not had a moment's sleep, and was almost ready to cry from fright. I afterwards learned from her that she had no sleep all the night, and she was probably the only person on board who was not surprised when the disaster happened. A few minutes past four I was awoke by the crash caused by the vessel jolting on a rock, and was nearly pitched out of my bunk. In a moment I was on my feet. Immediately the steamer heeled over, and on account of the slanting position it was difficult to keep on one's legs. My wife was up before me even. She was lying awake at the time the vessel struck and felt the shock before I did. I hurriedly flung a wrap round her, and assisted her to put on her shoes. We did not stop to think about other clothing; and after I had secured another wrap for myself, we struggled up on deck through a lot of people in all stages of fright. Seas were washing over the port side, and all the cabins on that side were swamped. Deck chairs were floating about, sweeping people off their legs, and the position of things was most alarming. Before very long we threw all the deck chairs overboard, as they were most dangerous. One of the car iest seas took Sir Bradford Leslie off his legs and he was severely injured. Owing to the risk we ran of being washed overboard, my wife and I got on one of the ladders leading to a bridge—not the captain's bridge, from which the vessel was steered, but one aft—right aft. I carried my wife up to the top of the ladder and we remained huddled up there. Immediately below us were some more people, and on the bridge itself a crowd of ladies who had sought refuge there from the waves and the floating articles. A little terrier dog, which had broken loose, or had been set at liberty by its master, had secured a safe position among the ladies on the bridge and was eventually saved. Where I was a capital view of the forward part of the vessel could be obtained. I could see tremendous seas breaking over the side of the vessel, carrying everything before them and smashing into the engine room. I may mention here that the fires were soon put out and that there was no rush of steam. In fact, there was no confusion

and Major Cooper joined us after witnessing the loss of the captain. Major Cooper in particular was in a state of great exhaustion, numbed, almost paralysed with cold. We flocked round him, at close to him, and covered him with blankets. By this means he gradually thawed, if I may use the word, and came round. Up to that time we had not broken our fast, and we were beginning to feel the pangs of hunger. It so happened that there was a flask of whiskey in a dressing bag in my cabin. My cabin steward went for it, and we also provided ourselves with two or three of the small cans of water used in cabins for washing purposes. With these we made some weak grog, and some of the passengers, including the two ladies, who were not forgotten, took sips of it. We also had a box of cigarettes and a box of matches, the only box of matches in the whole company. Some of us remained outside anxiously watching for signs of assistance. After a time we were joyed to see one of the boats making for us, but our hopes were dashed to pieces when we saw that it had been obliged to return. There were not a few then who almost despaired of rescue. The story about the disappearance of the second raft has been told by Mr. Allen, and I have nothing to add to what he has said. Before darkness set in we thought how we could make ourselves as comfortable as possible for the night. The sea was as rough as ever, and the smoking room was continually being invaded by the waves that washed over the vessel. We tried bailing out the water with the spittoons, the only vessels available for the purpose, and by relays did some good, but not much. Whilst we were bailing out the water Mr. Watkins came in thoroughly exhausted and paralysed with cold. For twelve or fourteen hours he had been incessantly working like a horse and exposed in a manner that no one else had. He had completely collapsed, and as the only possible way of relieving him, some of us took him bodily in our arms, and held him there for nearly three hours. The sea came into the crowded cabin with increased violence, and we were every moment expecting to be washed out of it. One window frame was entirely washed away. We blocked up the hole with the Gladstone bag to which I have previously referred, taking it in turns to stand with our backs against it, and to lean heavily back when we heard a rush of water. By this means we kept a portion of the waves out of the cabin, but some of us were up to our knees in water. Mr. Allen's description of the night we passed in the smoking room is perfectly accurate, and I have nothing to add to it. About four o'clock some one made piteous appeals to be allowed to come in, and the cry was raised 'Who will go out and make room for him?' Mr. Watkins pulled himself together, and he and I went out together. I think it must have been four o'clock. It was just getting light. I cannot tell now whether it was the light of the moon or of the approaching day. We could see dimly what was passing. The first thing I saw was a number of Lascars lying on the protected side of the deck under shelter of this deck house. There were at least a dozen men lying in all sorts of grotesque positions, stiff and distorted, which showed that they were dead. There were two doctors in the smoking room, and as soon as they had certified that life was extinct they were thrown overboard. There was one specially painful sight. One man had tied himself to the rigging, and when he died the lashing must have given way, for he was suspended in a most frightful manner. The sea had by this time somewhat calmed, and soon the rest of the passengers emerged from their dungeon. We stamped about on the deck—walking in the position the vessel was in was almost impossible—and in this way warmed ourselves. We eagerly waited for daybreak, so that we might scan the horizon in the hope of seeing a friendly sail. I had a pair of opera glasses, and having secured my position by clasping the rigging, used the other arm for cleaning the glass, so as to be ready when we could see ahead. As the light of the dawn became stronger we saw what appeared like a sail coming from the direction of Ajaccio. Was it a steamer? we asked. No. It looked like a small schooner. We tried in vain to see if there was any smoke rising from it. 'Ag-boat sahib?' asked a Lascar. I wished I could reply affirmatively to his anxious enquiry. Presently we saw a puff of smoke, and then we sent up a cheer, for we thought that our relief from danger was nigh. All the time that we were prisoners on board, our agony was increased by the fear that the vessel might break up or slip off the rock, in which case we must inevitably have perished, for the best swimmer among us was too prostrated by exposure to the cold to be able to swim a dozen yards. The vessel that we had seen turned out to be the steam-yacht Norseman belonging to Mr. Platt, of Oldham, who unsuccessfully contested one of the Carnarvonshire districts in the Conservative interests at the last general election. As she approached nearer to us, another steamer hove in sight—one of Morelli's local trading steamers that go from Nice to Naples or from Ajaccio to Naples. The Norseman came as near as possible, and sent off boats, in which all the passengers left, except Mr. Bliss and myself, who determined to go away in the lifeboat which was also approaching. I was anxious to hear news of the people at Ajaccio, and to collect as many dresses and other garments as possible for them. By this time all the entrances to the saloon had been blocked up by the *débris* of the companion; in fact, the companion looked exactly like a well, all the stairs washed away, also the balustrades, the piano at the bottom, all to pieces, the ivory keys scattered about the floor, and everything hanging at a frightful angle; everything wrecked. The only way down to the saloon cabin was through the skylight. A rope was made fast, and some of the stewards descended. I also went down. We sent up a lot of things. When the life-boat arrived we heard news that the ladies had gone overland to a place called Santese, in conveyances supplied by the Corsicans."

"With reference to the alleged looting, what have you to say about that, Mr. Ker?"

"Well, there was an impression that some of them helped themselves to what they could get. I discovered one man wearing a coat of mine, and there were other cases of the kind, but I do not think much of that. Some men lost a lot of valuables, which disappeared in some way, but I do not prefer any express charge. It is a point on which I do not feel called upon to give an opinion. I may mention a fact which I have not seen stated anywhere else, that whilst we were waiting in the little bay after leaving the ship, to learn news of the ladies, a Messageries mail steamer hove in sight and slackened down. It went as near as possible to the wreck, and evidently seeing nobody on board, steamed away again. The point that struck me most was that there was nothing in the eatable or drinkable way to alleviate our sufferings, or our hunger, but of course nobody is to blame for that."

MR. ALLEN'S LETTER.

THE following is the graphic letter of Mr. G. W. Allen to the *Standard* referred to in the telegram of our London correspondent:—

SIR,—The Tasmania, a nearly new screw steamer of over five thousand tons, left Port Said for Marseilles on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th of April, with about three hundred souls on board. She was well found and ventilated, the fare excellent, the arrangements of every kind displaying a studious desire on the part of the great company which owns her to secure the comfort and contentment of her passengers. The dinner hour of the following Saturday saw a jovial company gathered in the brilliantly lighted saloon, for we were within twenty-four hours of our voyage's end, our programmes for the journey across the Continent were in our pockets, and every heart beat high with glad expectancy. Captain Perrins, having seen the ship safe through the Straits of Bonifacio, had retired to his cabin about an hour, leaving the second officer (Mr. Curtis) in charge. The chief officer (Mr. Watkins) was called for his watch at four a.m., and due on the bridge seven or eight minutes later. At four minutes after four the sleeping ship was rudely awakened by a sudden crash, which made her shiver from stem to stern, and roused every soul of us to terrible consciousness. The steady pulse of the screw stopped instantly, making the dead silence of the next few seconds, broken only by the tramp of hurrying feet on the deck, more appalling. Another deafening crash and soon three or four crashes in quick succession, the ship staggering with each concussion. Then, from every cabin, men, women and children rushed in their night-clothes out of the darkness into the dim saloon and towards the companion stairs, filling the air with their piteous cries and agonised inquiries; whilst the bath of water and the roar of voices above increased the horror. There was—there could be—no doubt of what had happened; and if there were, the ominous command for all the passengers to dress as quickly as possible and come upon deck soon dispelled it.

Once there, the nature of the disaster was but too clear to every one. Day had just broken. From the group of ladies and children, and some two or three husbands, were huddled together, half-dressed, exposed to the bitter north wind, the whole ghastly picture was before us. The ship had run upright upon a reef; her bows were settling down upon the bottom, some thirty feet, her keel churning up the sand from below and discolouring the sea all around us, whilst her stern was impaled high upon a rock. She was lying over to leeward, so that her windward side opposed a barrier to the waves, but for which none could have been saved. In our rear, less than a stone's throw distant, was a substantial beacon of masonry, on the wrong side of which our course had been taken, over which the waters perpetually broke, sweeping all the fore part of the half-submerged vessel; beyond, the open sea. In front and to our left an eager group of men, with the chief officer in command, were struggling to lower the two starboard boats, two out of the three which, so early, alone remained of the eight there were originally. They had been removed within the davits from which they were suspended the day previously, which greatly increased the difficulty of releasing them and from the ship listing over had become jammed. There was a crowd of passengers at the gangway ladder, eager to be taken off; some aft, standing by their life-buoys, others already in the rigging, in preparation for the worst. Lying off the wreck, a hundred yards away, was the gig, with the doctor (Powell) and carpenter, both of whom had swum off to it, in charge. The long line of coast, with a lighthouse at the point, lay before us, with here and there a village nestling the hills, a tower, or a patch of cultivation, the mid-distance broken by a line of jagged reef. At last the doctor's boat got away with some six or eight ladies and children and at last—for it seemed an eternity, though only an hour or two—the two other boats were launched. The second boat, in charge of the boatswain, was "rushed" by the second-class passengers, some thirty people, all of whom, with two honourable exceptions—men, women, and children—got away, the men who had jumped into the boat in the course of lowering it, refusing the captain's peremptory order to them to leave it. The third—the life boat—was in charge of Mr. Andrews, an officer in the company's service on leave, the second, third, and fourth officers of the ship accompanying him. She bore away some fifty or sixty ladies and children—all save two of the former—Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Pigott—who elected to remain with their husbands. The work of getting the forlorn fugitives lowered was one of great difficulty and danger, for the boats rose and fell on the heavy ground swell a height of from twelve to fifteen feet, and whilst the children were thrown on board their mothers had to be lifted in at the critical moment when the boat was poised on the rising wave. To write of the mute agony of what seemed those last farewells would be profanity. Suffice it that the women behaved with the calmness and courage of martyrs.

We saw them safely off with a sense of infinite relief, and for the time our spirits rose almost to cheerfulness as we counted the chances that the wreck would hold together and become ours. Yet our plight was pitiable enough. It was now about ten a.m. A small cup of whisky and a few fragments of biscuit, more or less soddened with salt water recovered from the passengers' cabins by the stewards, was our fare. As the day wore on the wind strengthened and the wave, breaking over the wreck with increasing violence not only deluged our scanty clothing and half paralysed us with cold, but obliged us to cling to the bulwarks for dear life. By degrees the captain's cabin and the companion went, and one after another our frail shields from the force of the enemy were carried away. The captain himself was among the earliest victims. A part of the upper light of the engineer room which had been unshipped, knocked him off his feet and pinned him, at a moment when relief was almost impossible, and the back-wash of the sea carried him away. Most of us then sought refuge at the stern and of the poop, in the lee of the smoking saloon, and joined the group which was still in comparative safety there. Meantime, the chief officer, almost deserted by his crew, but aided loyally by some of the passengers, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Major Cooper, of Lord Dufferin's Staff, among them had contrived to rig up a couple of rafts, each of which might have carried fifteen or twenty at once. One of these was washed overboard with a solitary Lascar, who sprang upon it when just ready for launching, and with it the Earl, who, however, managed to save him if by almost a miracle; the other, when already floated, was taken possession of by eight of the Seedee boys, who calmly cut the rope before our eyes; but they paid dearly for their treachery, as, being unable to steer their craft, they were borne away into the broken waters near the reef, and only one man reached the shore. At about four p.m. the look-out announced that a craft of some sort was approaching, and after a long and weary wait, we made out that it was the life boat. Once again our spirits rose, the precautions necessary to stop the native crew from rushing it, the need of giving prior deliverance to the injured and invalid of our company—for one, Sir Bradford Leslie, had been almost crippled by a fall—were eagerly discussed. But, alas, the boat, evidently undermanned, was making little or no way, and by dusk she went about and made once more for land. So much we could conjecture, that her living freight was safe; but what of the remaining boats? What could we conclude from their also making no sign? As we learned eventually, however, their passengers had all reached the shore safely, at distances varying from five to thirteen miles, and it may suffice to add here that whatever the simple peasants of the rude coast could do to lighten the sufferings of the shipwrecked people was done with such self-denying thoroughness and generous sympathy as entitles them to the gratitude of every Englishman. The officials at the little town of Bastese and Propriano, through whose agency and that of the British Consul at Ajaccio, the sufferers were able to rejoin their husbands and friends, vied with their humbler neighbours in the performance of these unsolicited offices.

As dusk began to set in the wind still increased, and we were evidently in for a bad night. By night, beyond two or three of our number who remained outside from first to last and some of the crew who still either clung to the rigging, or perforce sought precarious shelter on the deck, we had all squeezed into the smoking saloon—a low room, strongly built of steel, about sixteen feet by fourteen, and nine feet high, with a pent-roof of thick glass, and barred windows with Venetian shutters all round. No words of mine could quite picture to another the horrors of that terrible night. There were seventy or eighty human beings—passengers and stewards and sailors, black and white—huddled into that cave, the sea breaking with stupendous force upon it, dashing through and over the roof and windows, drenching its occupants, swamping the floor. As each succeeding wave struck it the wreck shuddered and shook; the metal keel grated on the bottom with a scrooping sound; the receding wave left us with a swirl and a roar, and we held our breath in suspense whilst for an instant it seemed as though the weight of the blow had dislodged us from the rock on which we were mercifully pinned. Then there was the pitiful cry of the lascar or Seedee boy, who would force himself desperately into the doorway, only to add to the number of helpless and paralysed of his kind already cumbering the ground, and who was, in mercy to the rest, ejected, only to die of exposure in the open; the frequent warning to be careful of our one poor lamp; the weary inquiry as to the hour of a man who had a watch; the false alarms from without and within of people whose fevered fancies conjured up a rocket or a light. Worst of all, perhaps, our own reflections, for we were face to face with death. All this till about eleven p.m., when the wind changed and slackened, the sea gradually fell, and we felt relieved of the certainty that but for this, in a few hours at the most, the end must have come. With the first glimpse of daylight the look-out reported a sail on the horizon, and in the right quarter, but, already the prey of several false alarms, we refused for an instant to be beguiled. A quarter of an hour later and all doubt was removed. It was not only a sail but a steamer, and making for us in a bee-line. What our feelings were only wrecked men can realise. We were saved. In less than an hour a trim little yacht, the Norseman, belonging to Mr. Platt, of Oldham, was at anchor a few boats' lengths from what remained of the Tasmania, and within another hour or so she had sailed with us for Ajaccio, from which port she had started for our rescue at one a.m., and we bid adieu to our gallant saviours with a feeling of gratitude that can never be effaced.

There are legally-appointed tribunals which will lose no

time. Also to Major Cooper and Dr. Powell, the ship's doctor. The latter was with the women and children.

A LADY PASSENGER'S STORY.

Miss May Habgood, who was one of the passengers from Bombay to London in the ill-fated Tasmania, and who will be remembered in India as the pianist in Hudson's Surprise Party, narrates her experiences in the *Daily Telegraph*. She writes :—

All of a sudden I was awakened by the terrible crash, rolling of the ship, and the rasping noise made by the grating on the rocks. In a few minutes one of the stewards rushed down the companion, crying "Every one on deck; no time to lose." I then snatched up a jacket, hat, and skirt (they were hanging on one hook), put them on hastily over my night dress, and made my way to the scene above. Everything was confusion. The lascar crew were worse than ladies would have been in their places—completely lost their heads, and thought only of saving themselves. Out of eight boats only three were saved. Through mismanagement the others were lost. I waited with the rest on the chance of getting off on the last boat. It seemed a lifetime during those two or three hours. At last one of the gentlemen passengers, Captain Litster, took matters into his own hands and cut the ropes of the boat, at great risk to himself, besides getting severely cut and bruised—he chanced it dropping safely, or being drifted away. I was not in a position to see how it was managed, but in half-an-hour from the time Captain Litster started there was a cry of "Here's the boat!" I consider I owe my life, with a number of others, to this gentleman's bravery, coolness, and common-sense, which were sorely lacking in some officers of the ship. I think every one drew a deep breath of thankfulness when they found themselves on *terra firma*, although we were in a deplorable condition, soaked to the skin, cold and shivering, and wondering what on earth would be the end of it all. Most of us had nothing but a thin dressing-gown for a covering. I was more fortunate than the rest, having a long jacket and a pair of stockings, so was quite well attired then.

There was not a living soul to be seen, nothing round us but high rocks, in front the terrible sea, with the poor wreck just visible in the distance, behind us a rocky stony road. I must mention here that we had about twenty poor little children and young babies with us, who were crying and shivering with the cold, most of whom had to be carried when we started on our journey up the rocks. I regard that walk as a Godsend now, although it did not seem so then, as with bare feet and clinging garments we painfully toiled on. But the exercise evidently kept up our circulation, otherwise the results of the dreadfull exposure might have been serious. After walking some miles we sighted a small hut—called a farm, but I could not see exactly where the term applied. About sixty of us got into this place, the only shelter near, and found some sticks, and with the aid of a match, which managed to keep dry somehow, we lighted fires. During this time the officer who was in charge of our life-boat had gone over the hills with the owner of the hut, or "farm" (a little old Frenchman, who was lost in wonderment), to the town, twenty miles away, to give information of our distress, and try to procure some provisions, while the rest of the crew were endeavouring to push off the boat once more to the rescue of the poor fellows still on board; but it was useless—she stuck in the sand and refused to move. The day dragged on wearily until evening, when our officer returned with some dry black bread—all he could obtain—and the wine that is drunk by the poor class in Corsica. This was eagerly seized upon, and soon disposed of. A box of clothing was also brought, containing blankets, petticoats, stockings, and children's things—all of the coarsest description, but still most acceptable, I have no doubt, to those ladies whose superior passage-money was, in their estimation, a right to hold all they could get. Efforts were made for these things to be equally distributed, but I am afraid a little selfishness supervened, the result being that some were very well off, while the rest were left without anything. I suppose it was every one for himself—or herself rather. I was merely able to get a pair of elegant bright pink stockings, the texture of which was not what I had been accustomed to. I shall keep them as a curiosity from Corsica. After this was all settled, the next thought was retiring to bed. We lay down on the sandy floor, on what things we could, and prepared to pass the night. Some slept, being thoroughly worn out and exhausted with what they had undergone, but I was one of the many who could not think of sleep.

The next day, at nine o'clock, carts, carriages, and diligences arrived from Sautene, the nearest town. We were closely packed in the conveyances, which no doubt helped to keep us warm. After two hours' drive we neared Sautene, a little village among the hills. All the villagers turned out to meet us—mostly French people—running before and behind the vehicles, crowding together on any eminence or wall there was, that they might not lose sight of the unusual procession. We were deposited in front of the Hotel de Ville, amongst a crowd of villagers all deeply concerned, and as we passed up the steps of the hotel in our airy costumes and with our bare feet, the old women carefully stroked us down, saying "Pauvre mademoiselle!" with tears in their eyes; and when they caught sight of a child, "O la pauvre petite!"

Inside the hotel we had coffee, which was delicious, and then from all sides came offers of shelter. I must say now, with my whole heart, how very kind and generous the people were. I am sure they will never At eight o'clock on the following morning (Tuesday, the 19th), we left once more in vehicles for Propriano, where we were to embark on the steamer which was to take us to Ajaccio. We reached Propriano in about two hours, and immediately embarked on the steamer. Then we began to get excited at the idea of meeting our gentlemen friends once more, and wondering if we should find them all, or whether some were lost. They were all waiting in small boats in the harbour at Ajaccio, and I think every one shed tears of joy at seeing them all safe and looking so well. The meeting between husbands and wives cannot be commented on. After waiting an hour or so, orders were given to proceed to the Chusan (sister ship to the Tasmania), and every one had the same cabins on her as on the ill-fated ship. We left Ajaccio the next morning (Wednesday, the 20th), and reached Marseilles Thursday morning early. The idea of being another night on the sea was not at all pleasant, and I think very few disrobed that night. I completed my journey overland from Marseilles, reaching London on the evening of the 22nd.

STATEMENT BY THE COMPANY.

Mr. Allen's letter has given rise to much correspondence. Mr. A. W. Bethune, secretary to the P. and O. Company, replies to it as follows :—

There are two observations which I think it necessary to make regarding the letter which appears in your paper this morning on the circumstances attending the wreck of the Tasmania.

First.—The commander of the vessel, Captain Perrins, of whom the writer speaks as a man apparently incapable of performing his duty on account of long service and infirmity, was fifty-three years of age, and was at the moment of this disaster one of the most trusted captains in the service. He had held that position for twenty years, and throughout the whole period had not once incurred the disapproval of the Board for any act or omission in the performance of his duty.

Secondly.—That the Company, being exclusively their own underwriters, have the foremost interest in providing the most skilled commanders and officers, and the best crews (for the particular work which their ships have to do), and that the commanders and officers in the Company's service are more liberally paid than in any other employ throughout the mercantile marine of this or any other country.

The loss of this fine vessel is a disaster to the Company of serious magnitude, and there is only one consolatory circumstance in the affair—that while the captain and an officer and many of the crew have lost their lives, the passengers have all happily been saved.

CAPTAIN PERRINS.

Mr. James White, B.C.S., who writes to correct a rather important point in Mr. Allen's account, says :—

It is only fair to the memory of Captain Perrins that it should be placed on record that there was a good reason why, after the ship had struck, he was not able to do all perhaps that had been expected of him. It was, I believe, while launching the second boat that he was struck a violent blow on the side of the head by a broken oar. This did not stun him, but it undoubtedly prevented him from preserving that vigour of initiative that the circumstances of the moment required.

Mr. A. T. Barry confirms the statement made by Mr. White regarding the accident to Captain Perrins :—

I can vouch for it that he was right in believing that Captain Perrins was struck a violent blow on the head by a broken oar, as I was standing close beside him when it happened. Captain Perrins was personally superintending the launch of the second boat when an oar that had been placed so as to fend the boat off the ship's side, as it was being lowered, snapped, and one end flying back, struck him so violent a blow on the side of the head that I was only surprised it did not kill him on the spot.

"W. A. W." writing from Arthur's Club, on the same point, mentions the fact that he made a voyage in company with Captains Perrins three years ago.

He then commanded a very comfortable but a much older vessel. There was but one opinion of him on board that vessel: "he was respected and liked by all, and if there was a fault it was on the side of leniency where firmness and decision were required."

BRAVERY OF THE DOCTOR.

Three ladies of the second boat bring to light the bravery of Dr. Powell, the surgeon of the Tasmania, and regret that Mr. Allen omitted to give him honourable mention in his account of the disaster. They say :—

We feel that but for him the passengers in the first and second boats would have fared but badly. He did all that man could do to help and cheer them in their miserable condition; for hours and hours he walked barefooted in all directions, seeking shelter for the the ladies, and trying his utmost to get sufficient help to push off the boats to the rescue of those left on the wreck.

THE PASSENGERS AND THE LASCARS.

An Englishman, who has also been wrecked, referring to another point in Mr. Allen's letter, remarks :—

Mr. Allen, speaking of the passengers taking shelter on the night in the smoking-room of the vessel, says that Lascars and Seedees, trying to get in, were ejected as they served to increase the number of their kind already cumbering the ground; and then, with what I think will strike most people as cynical frankness, Mr. Allen adds that these men perished from exposure in the open. Surely, a great stain must for ever rest on those who thus pitilessly turned out fellow-creatures to their deaths; for could not the shelter of the room and the exposed deck have been taken in turn by all? The few surviving Lascars will, no doubt, carry this tale of the Englishmen's humanity to their friends in the East, and we must not blame their nationality if in a future shipwreck they practise the motto so forcibly impressed on them by the English passengers of the Tasmania—"First come, first served."

THE PASSENGERS AND THE FIRST OFFICER.

Major Cameron sends to the *Times* a copy of the following memorial which he has handed to the directors of the P. and O. Company :—

"The undermentioned passengers of the steamship Tasmania, wishing to place on record their appreciation of the conduct and services of the chief officer, Mr. Watkins, under the trying circumstances attending the wreck of the steamship Tasmania on the 17th of April, 1887, have the honour to request that the directors of the P. and O. Steamship Company will do them the favour of communicating the contents of this memorial to the officer in question.

"The undersigned will ever bear in mind the coolness Mr. Watkins displayed in the time of danger and the undeviating courtesy he showed throughout to all.

"Signed on board the steamship Chusan, at sea, April 20, 1887,"

Forty-nine signatures follow. A purse of 50 guineas was subscribed and given to Mr. Watkins.

THE CARGO: MAHARAJAH PERTAB SINGH'S JEWELLERY RECOVERED.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay informs us that every effort is being made to salve the cargo. The chief and third officers are at the wreck in a chartered steamer accompanied by divers. Some of the passengers' effects have been recovered, as well as the jewels belonging to the Maharajah Pertab Singh of Jodhpore and a box of treasure and 15 chests of opium.

THE ANGLO INDIAN BANKS IN 1886.

The *Economist*, in a review of the reports of the Anglo-Indian Banks for last year, says :—

The Anglo-Indian banks fared very badly in 1886, and especially during the second half of that year, when two of their number, viz., the Chartered Mercantile and the Delhi and London, failed to earn any dividend at all. This is attributed in the report of the Agra Bank to the depression of Eastern trade, but the figures that are available scarcely bear out this assertion. The total foreign trade of India in the last nine months of 1886 showed according to the official figures, the very substantial increase of 7,162,0001, or over 10 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1885. The improvement shown in these figures is confirmed, too, by the earnings of the Indian railways, and by the General Abstract of the trade reports, &c., received from India. But although there has been no real cause for complaint in the condition of business, the banks have had to encounter severe difficulties arising out of the fluctuations in exchange, which were extremely violent in 1886. The exchange market has never been steady for more than a short time together, and the movements have often been so erratic as to quite upset all calculations. Business has been, in consequence, of an extremely speculative character, and although some banks have managed to hit the mark better than others, none of them have really done well.

The net profits of the five banks it will be seen, have fallen off by 100,183, or over 40 per cent., the total being the smallest recorded for several years. The Agra lost ground to some extent, and paid 1 per cent. less dividend. The Chartered Bank paid 7 per cent., as usual (it did this in 1884, although 50,000l had to be taken from the reserve fund); but last year it devoted over 25,000 to the reduction of its silver assets to a gold basis, whereas this year it has made no such provision, despite the further fall in exchange. The Chartered Mercantile apparently made a satisfactory profit in the first half of the year, but in the second half the gross profits amounted to only 8,525l, while the working expenses were 42,437l, leaving a loss of 33,912l. This result is attributed to "unprofitable exchange workings at some of the branches, and to depreciation in the bank's holdings of the Indian Government guaranteed sterling securities and Colonial bonds." The former, no doubt, wrought the most mischief, for, judging by the market prices, there could not have been any very substantial loss under the latter head. In order to pay a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., a sum of 25,000l is taken from the reserve fund, which will then stand at 105,000l; but against this fund must be set the shrinkage in the value of the silver assets since they were last brought down to a gold basis. In this, as well as in all cases except the Chartered Bank, the amount to be so dealt with must be a matter of considerable moment. The National of India only adds 10, 000l to reserve, as against 20, 000l in 1885.

THE ARREST OF A FRENCH OFFICIAL BY GERMANY.

The arrest of M. Schnaebele, the French Commissioner of Police at the frontier Customs station at Pagny by German officials, created a sensation throughout Europe; and the incident had not yet been disposed of, when the last mail left England, although it was believed an understanding had been all but arrived at. The whole of the facts of the case are in dispute. While on the French side it is affirmed that M Schnaebele was arrested on French soil, and that he was decoyed to the frontier under the pretence of a consultation with Herr Gautsch, a German commissary, that Germany maintain that he was unquestionably up on German soil, that he was there of his own free will and initiative, and that his arrest took place in virtue of a warrant issued by a German court upon conclusive evidence of his complicity in a movement subversive of German authority in the Reichsland. The French official account of the arrest affirms that M. Schnaebele was first seized upon German territory, but struggled back again a few yards beyond the frontier-line, where he was overpowered and secured by the German policemen. The German account, on the other hand, says that M. Schnaebele did not make his way back to French territory, and was arrested on the German side of the frontier.

According to German statements, M. Schnaebele has been one of the rankest intriguers against the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine, and the charges brought against him include that of having carried on for years an elaborate system of military espionage. Schnaebele, it is said, was very popular on the German side of the frontier, and he frequently crossed and formed such connections as must long ago have given rise to suspicion on the part of the Germans if he had not been the frontier commissary. At last, however, his open partiality, displayed in confining his visits more and more to suspected persons, compelled the attention of the authorities. Their impressions were confirmed by the arrest some time ago of an architect, who was employed in some building improvements in the German fortresses, of the details of which the French Government were found to be speedily in possession; and this arrest led to the discovery that M. Schnaebele was the channe through whom the information reached Paris According to the *Strasburg Post*, the architect's name is Klein. He went to Strasburg some years ago and repeatedly met French officers there. The police, therefore, kept a watch upon him. Just as he was about to leave Strasburg they searched his lodgings and then arrested him on the ground that proofs had been found not only of his connection with French soldiers and officials for treasonable purposes, but also that he had accomplices. His brother-in-law, Herr Grobert, of Hagenau, formerly an architect and now a manufacturer, residing at Schiltigheim, was next arrested on suspicion of having procured plans of fortifications in the capacity of sub-contractor for their construction. The negotiations between these men and the French military and civil officers took place for the most part at the Cafe Ehrhardt, the proprietor of which was also arrested. Herr Leoni, the judge who made the preliminary inquiry, discovered that the principal of these three conspirators was M. Schnaebele, whose arrest he therefore considered a matter of the most urgent necessity. The judge asserts that he possesses the most convincing proofs against M. Schnaebele.

A French jurist, on being asked for an opinion on the legality of the prosecution against M. Schnaebele, has pointed out the article of the German Penal Code which says:—"As a general rule, crimes and offences committed abroad cannot be the subject of prosecution in Germany. The German or foreigner can, however, be prosecuted who has committed abroad an act of high treason against the German Empire." There is substantially the same enactment in France, except that prosecution is contigent on the offender's appearance on French soil, whereas the German code allows an offender to be prosecuted and condemned in his absence. The jurist adds that equity and common sense require the arrest to be made straightforwardly, not by means of violence, ruse, or unavoidable circumstances.

In view of the Schnaebele incident the Pope, it is stated, sent a confidential communication to the French and German Governments, offering his mediation for the purpose of averting any serious consequences and assuring the maintenance of good relations between the two countries.

The *Nord Deutsche* print a Statement on the Schnaebele affair which, it says, has been sent to the Foreign Office at its request by the Imperial Office of Justice. This official report confirms the statements that M. Schnaebele was at the head of the whole spying arrangements in that Reichsland, and that at least one French officer in active service had received his reports; so that, a correspondent says, "in the German Government having attained their object in publicly disclosing this fact, may, for reasons of international courtesy, let him go: in fact it is said that at the last conference Count Herbert Bismarck told M. Herbette that Germany would hand over Schnaebele to France; adding, however, that the consent of the Supreme Court must be obtained a necessary condition, seeing that not even the Chancellor can interfere with the decisions of the German judges. The final decision, therefore, lies with the Supreme Court; but it is confidently hoped that that decision will be compatible with the wish of the German Foreign Office to grant Schnaebele's extradition." It was semi-officially announced in Paris last night that this incident is as good as settled.

THE JUBILEE NAVAL REVIEW.

Although several weeks will elapse before the grand Jubilee naval review at Spithead, sufficient is already known to justify the expectation that it will surpass, even as a pageant, the reviews which were organized in honour of the visits of the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia, and transcend in the number of vessels anything of the kind which has been held since the memorable review by the Queen and the Prince Consort at the termination of the war with Russia. Not only will the Channel, the Reserve, and the Flying Squadrons be amalgamated on the occasion; but vessels of all types that can conveniently be got ready will be despatched from the various dockyards. At present it is understood that the demonstration will comprise as many as 102 pennants. There will be 26 armouroads, including six or seven which are to be commissioned for the purpose, 32 gun-boats, a fleet of 24 torpedo-boats, and upwards of 20 unarmoured ships, torpedo-cruisers, and troopers.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BURMA POLICE GRIEVANCES.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sheil asked whether police officers in Burma, some of whom had seen active service and had acquired the Burmese language had been superseded by men from India of shorter service and lower grade; whether the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Burma, had represented to the Government the injustice that had been done to his junior officers; and whether the Government of India would take into consideration the grievances complained of.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no information whatever on the subject referred to. As a matter of course any grievances complained of will be duly considered by the proper authorities in India.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. Buchanan asked whether the Under-Secretary of State for India had any information that Mr. C. G. Master, Member of the Council of Madras, was in 1885 and for several years preceding proprietor of a tea and cinchona estate of Ootacamund, which was worked by him for commercial purposes in violation of the Civil Service covenant; and whether others were shareholders in the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society (Limited).

Sir J. Gorst. The information in the possession of the Secretary of State is that the land in question consisted of 50 acres appurtenant to Mr. Master's dwelling partly planted with tea and cinchona trees; that it was not worked for commercial purposes, but that in a sale of cinchona seedlings was made to Mr. Master's son which was censured by the Government of India as a trading transaction. The Government of India issued orders in 1885 positively forbidding the cultivation by Government officials for purposes of profit of tea and cinchona on lands connected with their dwellings. I do not know whether Mr. Master is still the owner of the land in question. It is not contrary to the rules for a civilian to be a shareholder in such a company as that named provided he takes no part in the management. The matters referred to have already been fully inquired into and dealt with by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

INFANT MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

Mr. J. G. Talbot asked whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to a recent case in India referred to in a letter signed "F. M. M." in the *Times* of the 21st of April; and whether her Majesty's Government were prepared to take such measures as would prevent for the future the enforcement of infant contracts of marriage by English law framed for entirely different conditions of society.

Sir J. Gorst: I must refer to an answer which I gave to a question on this subject on March 18. I then stated that as the case might be the subject of appeal the consideration of the expediency of legislation would in the opinion of the Secretary of State be premature. The case is now, I believe, under appeal, and while the legal proceedings are still pending the Secretary of State adheres to the opinion already expressed.

NATIVE RELIGION IN CEYLON.

In answer to Mr. Gedge, Sir H. Holland said: The contributions in aid of the Church of England in Ceylon ceased, except to existing incumbents, from July 1, last. I have not any knowledge of the respect alleged to have been shown by the Governor to the Roman Catholic dignitaries, but their loyal prayers for the Queen were reported in an official despatch. In the *Ceylon Observer* of Jan. 8, 1887, there is an account of the doings of the Governor at Kandy, and no mention is made of the military band which is alleged to have "received them with musical honours." I have not had my attention drawn to the facts alleged by the Mission Catholique of Lyons. Consequently I have not expressed any opinion on the alleged action of the Governor, nor do I see at present that a case has arisen for any interference. My predecessor in office approved the expenditure on the second Dagoba, mentioned in the question for purely archæological reasons; and I have just received the supplementary appropriation ordinance, which includes the sum expended on the first Dagoba for the same reason. The Governor states that he was advised that delay would probably render its ruin inevitable, or only to be averted at great expense, and that the sums expended in each case are only a portion of the cost of the repairs (apparently one-half), the remainder being repaid from a different view from that of my predecessor, so far as these two cases are concerned. I have received no report or representations on this subject, but I have seen it stated in a Ceylon newspaper (the *Observer* of Feb. 15, page 158) that Sir A. Gordon had said in the Legislative Council that "there had been no religious strife in the country at Buddha (which would seem to have been the occasion referred to), and that when good wishes were offered to him by any portion of her Majesty's subject he should accept them with satisfaction." I see no reason to apprehend that Sir A. Gordon has departed from the publicly declared policy of her Majesty's late Government of adhering strictly in Ceylon as elsewhere to the principles of religious equality, and that every consideration possible should be shown to the feelings of all denominations in the island whether Christian or otherwise. I would add that I will ask Sir A. Gordon for a report as to any farther points upon which the hon. member desire information.

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. CROLE.

In reply to Mr. Buchanan, Sir J Gorst said: After Mr. Crole had been suspended for rather more than six months, Lord Kimberley directed that the suspension should then cease and that Mr. Crole should be employed again (but not in Madura) as soon as there was a fitting opportunity in view of corresponding rank and emolument. On farther evidence Lord Cross made an order in connection with the matter. The executive and judicial branches of the service are parallel, with corresponding rank and emoluments. It rests entirely with the local Governments to decide in what branch any particular officer shall for the time being be employed. I am informed that the judgeship at Aroot is exactly equivalent in rank and emolument to the Collectorship of Madura.

THE DISTURBANCES IN AFGHANISTAN.

In reply to Mr. T. Legh, who asked for information respecting the recent disturbances in Afghanistan, Sir J. Gorst said:—The information received at the India Office tends to show that the insurrectionary movement among the Ghilzais against the authority of the Ameer is not spreading, and that the Ameer's troops have been successful in the engagements they have had with the rebels.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LEAVE BILL.

Upon the motion for the second reading of the Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill, Mr. Dillwyn and some other members objected. Mr. W. H. Smith appealed to hon. members to allow this Bill to be read a second time, and was proceeding to point out its nature when he was interrupted at 5-45 by cries of "Order," and another day was accordingly fixed for the second reading.

STRONG DRINK IN INDIA.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the strong opposition of the native population of the district of Ooloobería, in Bengal to the introduction of the out-still system for the manufacture and sale of strong drink; and whether he would call the attention of the Government of India to the matter.

Sir J. Gorst: A correspondent of a weekly native newspaper in Bengal, having a circulation of 700, stated last February that he had learnt that the people of Ooloobería were about to petition against an alleged intention of the authorities to establish ten out-stills there. I do not think it needful to bring so vague a statkment to the notice of the Government of India, especially as the Bengal Excise Commission only three years ago reported that the control as opposed to the outstill, distillery system should be maintained in Ooloobería.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Recently a communication signed by 117 members of Parliament was presented to the Secretary of State for War, expressing regret at the reduction of the Royal Horse Artillery by four batteries, and asking that the step might be reconsidered. The signatures were stated to be those of gentlemen either now serving or who had served in her Majesty's forces, regular and auxiliary. To this communication Mr. Stanhope has sent a reply addressing it to Lieutenant-General C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., who, with Lord Muncaster, was deputed to present the memorial. The Secretary of State for War gives at some length a full account of the principles upon which he has proceeded. Mr. Stanhope writes :—

The new mobilisation scheme was adopted at a War Office meeting, as you are no doubt aware, before I was myself connected with the administration of this office. But in carrying out its recommendations, I have had to form my own judgment in every case where the difference of opinion has been manifested. It is claimed that the conversion of certain batteries of horse artillery into field batteries will enable the following objects to be accomplished:—1. An increase in the number of batteries of field artillery, and consequently, an increase in the number of our most powerful and effective field-guns. These batteries are better armed, and require fewer horses, than those of the horse artillery. And in field artillery, according to the comprehensive view now taken of our military requirements, this country is specially deficient. 2. An increase in the number of our garrison artillery. This force, which is the foundation of the defence of this country, and even of some of our fortresses and coaling stations abroad, is estimated to fall short of our requirements by no less than 1,800 men. Such a portion of this essential increase as it is calculated can be raised within the year is therefore asked for in the present Estimates. 3. The provision of ammunition columns. Up to the present no arrangement whatever had been made for this purpose, even in the case of our First Army Corps. 4. The reduction of the strain upon our transport arrangements, in consequence of the smaleer number of horses to be provided and to be fed. 5. the horses gained by the conversion of the horse artillery batteries are not lost to the army. It enables us to form new cadres of transport companies to complete the transport establishment and also to establish—on a small scale, it is true—the nucleus of a regimental transport for the infantry battalions of the two army corps. Even after the conversion now ordered to be made, we shall still retain in proportion to our total fighting strength in proportion to our sabres, and in proportion to our field artillery, a larger number of horse artillery guns than either France or Germany think it necessary to provide. For the same fighting strength France provides forty-two horse artillery guns and Germany thirty, while we shall still retain forty-eight. Would any increase in this number add to our real and effective strength in war?

In answer to this question, Mr. Stanhope quotes from a minute prepared by one of his most distinguished military advisers, whom he does not name, and concludes by saying, "Taking all these facts into consideration, I have felt, and in spite of your memorial, I still feel it to be my duty to persevere with the policy which has been embodied in the Estimates of the present year."

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Prince of Wales presided on the 22nd ultimo at the Royal Institution at a lecture given by Sir Frederick Abel on the work of the Imperial Institute There was a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen including many of the Agents-General of the colonies men of science and the Council of the Imperia Institute.

The lecturer began by saying that the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which owed not only its conception but its brilliantly successful realization to his Royal Highness, would be pre-eminently remarkable in times to come for having achieved many results of vital importance and of the highest benefit to her Majesty's subject in all parts of her vast realms. The Imperial Institute must not be confined in its objects to particular portions of the Queen's dominions; it must be made the thoroughly representative of the interests and of the unity of the whole empire. It aimed at very much more than the creation and maintanence of collections, illustrative of the natural resources of our colonies and India and of the development and present condition of the chief industries of different parts of the empire. It would be a place where colonists and aspirants for colonists visit the scence of conferences on matters of common interest, and for the cultivation of intimate relations and good followship between ourselves and our bretheren frum all parts of the empire, It would promote a better knowledge of the geography, natural history, and the resources of our colonies. Sketching in rapid outline the strides that have been made in the last fifty years int the applications of science to the purpose of daily life, he urged the necessity for further technical education, pointed out how this work would be aided by the establishment of an education branch of the intelligence Department of the Imperial Institute; how, through its aid, commercial education could be improved and knowledge could be diffused through the instrumentality of commercial institutes, the establishment of a system of correspondence, the organization of emigration, and the systematic collection and distribution of information relating to industries.

The Prince of Wales then rose and said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having the pleasure of occupying the chair this evening, I think we ought not to separate without my expressing, on your part as well as on my own, a deep sense of gratitude for the interesting and exhaustive lecture which Sir Frederick Abel has just given to us. You are well aware of the deep interest I take in this institute. I am anxious that it should be a memorial of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen, and at the same time a memorial which will be of practical use to this country, and which will cement still further the good feeling which I trust will always exist between the mother-country, her colonies, and India. Sir Frederick Abel has, I think, touched on all the different salient points with regard to the Imperial Institute so that it would be needless for me on this occasion to say anything further; but I think I may again very much thank him for the treat given in the lecture this evening, and I feel sure that those who have been here, and who were not fully up in the subject, will carry away with them a very clear understanding of what the objects of the Imperial Institute are.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Major T. K. Neild, late resident magistrate at Blaremorris, county Nayo, has died from the effects of the treatment which he received from an infuriated mob on the 1st of January last, when he was sent on special duty to Charlestown, near Swinford, and was mistaken it being out of his district—for a process-server, and would then have been killed but for the conduct of Father Loftus, who recognised him and courageously rescued him. He obtained his commission in the 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment in 1858, with which he proceeded to India, and went through the campaign in Sikkim. Subsequently he was appointed adjutant of volunteers at Bradford, Yorkshire. He there came to the notice of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, in consequence of the efficient state into which he had brought the regiment and was appointed by him resident magistrate of country Leitrim, and was afterwards transferred to county wayo.

Father Hayes, who figured conspicuously in connection with the late evictions at Glenbeigh, has (the Cork correspondent of the *Times* says) addressed the following letter to Mr. P. Fitzgibbon, the chairman of the Youghal Town Commissioners, from Georgetown, Wonroe county, Iowa, U. S. A.:—

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find 25 dols for the purchase of the identical spade with which Mary Quirk, the heroine of Glenbeigh, smote the bailiff to the ground and laid him senseless at her feet in the act of evicting her poor mother and burning the poor home for not paying an impossible rent. At first I denied the spade for the Cuttumma (Iowa) branch of the League, of which I am vice-president; but on second thoughts I imagined it could do more good hung up in the League headquartors in my native town, Youghal, as a memorial of the struggle, and as an incentive to the brave tenantry on the Ponsonby estate near by, that they may continue the good fight to victory or death. In the present crisis there can be but two classes in Ireland—National Leaguers and traitors.—Faithfully yours, E. Hayes.

P.S.—If the spade cannot be had let her have the 25 dols.

Mr. William O'Brien writes to the *Freeman's Journal* to explain the negotiations with regard to the dispute between Lord Lansdowne and his tenants. He says that Mr. F. A. Denning, of Tullamore, bank manager, representing himself as possessing unlimited influence with Mr. Trench, Lord Lansdowne's agent, proposed negotiations for a settlement with the tenantry which resulted in an agreement at an interview with Father Maher at Kildare. Father Maher met Mr. O'Brien in Dublin, and a telegram was despatched by Mr. Dinning announcing that the terms proposed had been accepted, and asking for a reply. No reply, however, came; but remembering that Lord Lansdowne had to be communicated with, Mr. O'Brien, who had berths for himself and Mr. Kilbride in the Aurania, postponed his departure for Canada. At length Father Maher received Mr. Denning's reply, which Mr. O'Brien stigmatises as a flagrant repudiation of every term of the agreement, and says, Father Maher replied with the indignation it deserved. Mr. O'Brien says he is glad of the delay, as showing that every effort at honourable peace had been exhausted, and he will accordingly proceed to Canada and appeal to the masses to choose sides between Lord Lansdowne and his tenantry.

A meeting of the National League was held in Dublin on Tuesday afternoon, April 26. The Lord Mayor (Mr. T D Sullivan M P presided. T. Harrington, M P. read the report of the organization committe, from which it appeared that since the last meeting subscriptions amounting to £192 had been received and £285 10s. had been granted to evicted tenants. The Lord Mayo said a great mass of the English people were anxious to give justice to Ireland and the cousins of Ireland, seeing this reported to the post villainous means to blacken the fame of the Irish leaders, and to cause the English people to distrust them. They all know of the atrocious and infernal concoction that appeared in the *Times* Knowing Mr. Parnell as he did, and what his mind was with reference to the detestable crime in the Phœnix Park, he knew it would be simply impossible for him to put his hand to a document of the sort attributed to him. Mr. Parnell was asked by the *Times* to go into a court of law, and put the *Times* on trial before a jury of London people, among whom Toryism preponderated. What more could Mr. Parnell do before a London jury than he had done already? His emphatic denial of the authorship of the letter was as good as if he made it on his oath. The *Times* also traduced the character of Mr. Patrick Egan, who, it was said, was a fugitive from justice. He was no fugitive from justice, but a fugitive from Dublin Castle. He had known Mr. Patrick Egan as a personal friend, and he knew him as a high-spirited and generous Irish Nationalist. The *Times* was opposed to misrule and oppression everywhere but in Ireland. With regard to coercion he would quote what would be the effect of it in this country from a high authority. The words he would quote, although from a criminal, ought to have some weight:—"I became a member of the Assassination Committee when the country was in a bad state, when coercion was in full force, when popular leaders were in prison, and when any man might be thrown into prison without a moment's notice and kept there without trial. But for that the committee would have so many recruits." These were the words of James Carey. The Coercion Act they were now threatened with would be likely, instead of producing peace and good-will, to produce in Ireland the same evils that former Coercion Acts produced. It would go hard with the enemies of the country if they did not produce some terrible crime in the country with the object of destroying any chance of liberty for the Irish people. They might have to suffer much but he hoped the people would be patient and would keep their tempers and their counsels to themselves. This state of things could not last long, for they now had the masses of the English people with them.

PROTEST AGAINST THE CRIMES BILL BY LORD SPENCER.

Lord Spencer was the chief speaker at a meeting to protest against the Crimes Bill, which was held in the Connaught Hall at the Albert Palace, on Tuesday, April 16. Mr. Gladstone wrote saying that it gratified him much to learn that a powerful demonstration against "this unexampled Coercion Bill" was to be held in Battersea. The peace of Ireland and the honour of England, he said, were alike involved in its defeat. Lord Spencer said he did not believe for a moment in separation, and he did not belive that the Irish people desired it. They might find in the Irish speeches rhetorical passages which might be interpreted into a desire for separation from England but they had the assurance, which no one could disbelieve—the assurance of Mr. Parnell and those who with him led the Irish party—that they would be content to receive the measure which Mr. Gladstone proposed last year, and that was not a measure of separation. In his belief the Irish priesthood and those who followed the constitutional method—and they were a very large party—did not desire separation, for they knew the English people would not tolerate that. The accusation was made against the Liberals that, as a party, they were throwing a shield over those who were responsible for crime. He denied this. He had no sympathy with crime, and he claimed that his past record would not justify such an accusation against him. Referring to the letter attributed to Mr. Parnell by the *Times*, he said the member for Cork had given the statement a categorical denial, and that denial ought to be accepted. The Liberal party, he went on to say, had faith in the principles which they advocated, and he believed that posterity would say that they were right, and that they were advocating the only thing which would reconcile the Irish people to us. He firmly believed that the land question in Ireland would never be settled satisfactorily until they had settled Home Rule, and they would never settle Home Rule until a satisfactory settlement of the land question had been brought about. Dual ownership must be done away with, and, though there was no finality in Mr. Gladstone's proposals, they would go a long way towards settling matters in dispute. The Government said they had a great measure in a pigeon-hole which would settle the Irish question; but they had introduced another measure in the House of Lords—the Irish Land Law Bill. That was a measure of great importance. There never was a measure so necessary as a measure dealing with the land question, and he welcomed this Bill as an instalment, especially as it dealt with the fall in prices. The present evils in Ireland, Lord Spencer continued, were great and must be cured, and he would go to them by throwing on the Irish people the responsibility of governing their own affairs. Wherever that policy had been adopted it had not failed; and if it had succeeded elsewhere, why should it not succeed in Ireland? He believed there was nothing in the state of Ireland at this moment—unsatisfactory as it was in places—which required them to delay their measure of Home Rule nothing which required exceptional legislation. Lord Spencer concluded by a reference to the split in the Liberal party and an appeal for reunion.

AGITATION FOR FISCAL REFORM IN ENGLAND.

At a county meeting heldat Cambridge, on April 23, under the presidency of the lord-lieutenant, a resolution was adopted attributing the depression in trade and agriculture to excessive foreign competition, and calling upon the Government for measures for the relief of local taxation, and for the removal of preferential railway and canal rates. Another resolution, which was carried, urged upon the Government to consider the possibility of arranging our fiscal system so that agriculture, manufactures, and trade, upon which the working classes of this country are dependent for labour, may not be unduly affected by excessive foreign imports. An amendment in favour of free trade was shouted down.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce concluded on Monday, April 25, a debate upon free trade, when for the motion that the chamber should adhere to the principles of free trade, and deprecate any interference with the present fiscal enactments there voted only fifty-nine, while for the motion that trade bounties and protection of other countries injured our trade, and that therefore our fiscal relations should be considered, there voted eighty-eight.

An important discussion on free trade took place at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday, May 23. Mr. Hibbert moved, "That with a view to encourage the more regular employment of labour at home and to strengthen the relation between Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies, this chamber is of opinion that a comprehensive measure of fiscal reform is necessary, and recommends the imposition of moderate tariffs for revenue purposes on all manufactured articles from protected countries which compete with our own industries. A corresponding reduction of the duties which bear so heavily on the manufacturing community at home is also recommended with the abolition of all duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, chicory, and dried fruits, and the imposition of revenue duties of an equal value on wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, meal, and flour from protected countries." He claimed that free trade had had nothing to do with our commercial supremacy, and asserted that but for India and the colonies free trade would long ago have vanished like a bubble, never to be reconsbat of production, and asserted that protection was absolutely necessary to the success of our own manufactures in competition with those of protected countries. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Russell, who disclaimed connection with any political party, and spoke as a commercial man. An amendment affirming the unabated confidence of the Chamber in the principle of free trade was, after considerable discussion, carried by 64 votes to 33.

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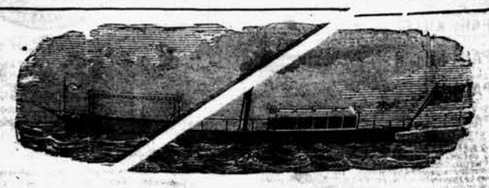

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 22 0	" 14 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 26 0	" 16 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 22 0	"
First Quality Dry	" 16 0	" 10 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-ON.

CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra ..... Rs. 44 0 .. 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABERMANN, SONS, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 10 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 12 0
Scharzhofberger	" 16 0	" 12 0
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 14 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	"
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 16 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 21 0
Marcobrunner	" 32 0	"

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MESDOC.

Sterne ..... Rs. 20 0 ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0	..
Fine "	" 16 0	..
Very fine "	" 20 0	..
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 32 0	..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. HARRIEWOOD, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 10 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	"
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 12 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	"
Chateau Leoville	" 18 0	"
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 32 0	"
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	"

From MESSRS. H. & F.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	..

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MESDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 8 0
Cru de Barruyer	" 16 0	"

From J. ROMMER & SONS, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 12	
Chateau Roomer	" 16 0	

From FRANZSCARVAST.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 8 0

From HEIDSIECK'S PERNOD, ROSSBRACH.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 8 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 8 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 12 0

BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.

F. Dessaugier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Munster Red Bare	" 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	" 37 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MESDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 32 0	

WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 20 0	
" **	" 16 0	
Sea Cruachan's Blend *	" 12 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 6 0	"
Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 3 4
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 6 0	"

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Basola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
Vin Maresquo a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Nip—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 16 0	" 30
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 32 0	..
Finest Italian Vermouth	" 48 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 12 to 25 lbs. Rs. 1 4 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. .... " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 6
French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Peas	" ..	" 0 12
" Ft.	" ..	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Bead Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and

JEWELLERY.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the First Class London Manufacture and Quality only. By the careful selection of Novelties, characterised by elegance, neatness and taste, they trust to confirm and extend that large share of the public patronage in connection with which they have been favoured during the past half century.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

BELCHER RINGS	from Rs.	25	0 to 50	0	PENCIL CASES	from Rs.	16	0 to 100	8
BOLT RINGS	,,	5	0 to 10	0	PENS	,,	3	8 to 14	0
BRACELETS	,,	40	0 to 500	0	PENandPENCIL CASES	,,	30	0 to 100	0
BROOCH & EARRINGS	,,	36	0 to 300	0	SCARF PINS	,,	5	4 to 60	0
BROOCHES	,,	20	0 to 150	0	SCARF RINGS	,,	20	0 to 40	0
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	,,	180	0 to 300	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	,,	8	8 to 150	0
BUCKLE RINGS	,,	18	0 to 50	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS and COLLAR STUDS	,,	18	0 to 30	0
CHAINS	,,	28	0 to 200	0	SIGNET RINGS	,,	28	0 to 60	0
COLLARETTES	,,	120	0 to 280	0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	20	0 to 50	0
COLLAR STUDS	,,	7	0 to 12	0	SNAKE RINGS	,,	20	0 to 100	0
COMPASSES	,,	25	0 to 38	0	SOLITAIRES	,,	20	0 to 40	0
CROSSES	,,	36	0 to 50	0	STUD EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to 80	0
DIAMOND RINGS	,,	80	0 to 350	0	STUDS and LINKS	,,	40	0 to 60	0
EARSTUDS	,,	20	0 to 200	0	TOOTH PICKS	,,	14	0 to 20	0
KEEPER RINGS	,,	16	0 to 30	0	WEALEMEFNA	,,	30	0 to 40	0
LOCKETS	,,	36	0 to 300	0	WEDDING RINGS	,,	18	0 to 28	0
MIZPAH RINGS	,,	16	0 to 30	0	WHISTLES	,,	36	0 to 50	0
NECKLETS	,,	63	0 to 300	0	WEDDING PRESENTS	,,	10	0 to 1,000	0
NECKLETS & LOCKETS	,,	110	0 to 600	0					

SILVER JEWELLERY.

ALBERT CHAINS	from Rs.	10	0 to 20	0	LADIES' CHAINS	from Rs.	8	0 to 20	0
BANGLES	,,	3	0 to 12	0	LOCKETS	,,	7	0 to 24	0
BELCHER RINGS	,,	5	0 to 7	0	NECKLETS	,,	16	0 to 65	0
BRACELETS	,,	14	0 to 40	0	NECKLETS & LOCKETS	,,	24	0 to 90	0
BROOCHES	,,	4	0 to 14	0	PENCIL CASES	,,	4	8 to 12	8
BROOCH and EARRINGS	,,	8	0 to 25	0	PEN and PENCIL CASES	,,	8	8 to 14	0
BROOCH PENDANTS	,,	11	0 to 16	0	SCARF PINS	,,	1	0 to 10	0
BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to 25	0	SCARF RINGS	,,	6	0 to 8	0
COLLARETTES	,,	36	0 to 54	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	,,	3	8 to 6	0
EARRINGS	,,	5	0 to 12	0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	5	8 to 8	0
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES	,,	9	8 to 11	8	SMELLING BOTTLES	,,	20	0 to 100	0
IVORY & SILVER PENCIL CASES	,,	5	0 to 7	8	SOLITAIRES	,,	4	8 to 10	0
					STUDS and LINKS	,,	8	0 to 12	0
					TOOTH PICKS	,,	2	0 to 4	0

SILVER WARE.

BOUQUET HOLDERS	from Rs.	46	0 to 60	0	MATCH BOXES	from Rs.	6	12 to 30	0
CARD CASES	,,	30	0 to 60	0	MUGS	,,	60	0 to 80	0
CHILD'S KNIFE, FORK, SPOON RING and CORALS and BALES	,,	140	0		NAPKIN RINGS, each	,,	16	0 to 20	0
					POCKET FRUIT KNIVES	,,	6	0 to 9	0
CHRISTENING MUGS	,,	60	0 to 100	0	SALT SELLARS, 4 and 6 in CASE	,,	90	0 to 180	0
CIGAR CASES	,,	80	0 to 100	0	SUGAR BASINS	,,	75	0 to 100	0
CIGARETTE CASES	,,	27	0 to 70	0	TEA SETS	,,	250	0 to 320	0
FORK and SPOON	,,	28	0 to 40	0	TEA SPOONS (6 in case)	,,	45	0 to 60	0
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON	,,	48	0 to 70	0	TOBACCO BOXES	,,	45	0 to 60	0

PRESENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000,

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:

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BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

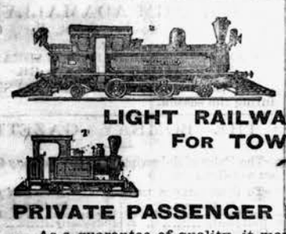
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



W. G. BAGNALL,

MANUFACTURER
OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	,,	4	0	8. Alpha	,,	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	,,	4	0	9. Prince of Wales	,,	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	,,	3	0	10. Prince Boris	,,	1	8
5.	Bosphorus	,,	3	8	11. Victoria	,,	1	6
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	,,	3	0	12. Sultan	,,	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yanina Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	8	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	,,	5	0	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	,,	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra finequality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100	Rs. 9	0
El Rey del Mundo	,,	50	12	0	El Caliope	,, 50	,, 6	0
Jose Vargas	,,	50	10	0	La Selika	,, 50	,, 5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	,,	50	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	,, 50	,, 4	0
Tobacos Alexandrie	,,	25	,, 4		La Flor de Java	,, 100	,, 4	8
Semiramis	,,	100	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	,, 100	,, 4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, specially manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Indigal, Trichinopoly, Cuba Conada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ... per lb. Rs. 3 0
Medium ... ,, 2 8
Cavendish ... per lb. Rs. 1 8
Virginia Bird's Eye ... ,, 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Amber, Cork, and Self-Smoking Pipes, Cheroot and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouthpieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

35, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

FRESH ENGLISH GOODS
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CALCUTTA FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. SECUNDERABAD

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
IN METAL CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 28.	Rs. 30.

IN STERLING SILVER CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 40.	Rs. 45.	Rs. 50.

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.
2 Years' Guarantee.

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CANTANTE RESONANTE
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PIANOS

BANJOES, VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, BANDS, SQUARE, ORGUINETTES, FLAGEOLETS, OCARINAS

S. ROSE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COTTAGE
MINIFLUTES
HARMONIUMS
AMERICAN ORGANS

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 960 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make					10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20	,,	,,	,,	,,	15 lbs.	,, ,, ,,	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size	ETHER	Machine	makes		5 lbs.	,, ,, ,,	One Pound of Coal.
A 20	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 lbs.	,, ,, ,,	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 5 horse power.
A 10 ,, ETHER ,, ,, ,, 30 ,,

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

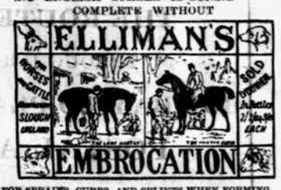
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS, as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

May be purchased throughout the Empire.
Wholesale only of
S. MORDAN & CO., LONDON.

NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSID COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR FOOT ROT AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
"Belvoir, Grantham, Dec 1, 1879.

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire,
"Dec. 3rd, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.
R. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY. Native dealers and other large buyers supplied.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

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BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS,

Calf Elastic Walking Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in	Finest quality we can
Patent Elastic Dress Boots.		
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent	25s.	35s.
Balmoral Boots.		
Button Boots.		

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	... ...	12s. 6d.
Very superior	... ...	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	... ...	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	... ...	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	... ...	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	... ...	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	... ...	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

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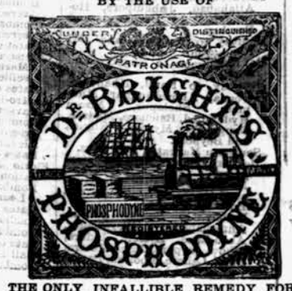

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